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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CXCI.

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REPORTS ON PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1881.

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PAPERS

REGARDING

THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES

DURING

THE YEAR 1881

MADRAS.

From C. G. MASTER, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 927, dated 9th September 1882.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and your letter No. 19-1150, of the 13th June 1877, I am directed to transmit the Review and Analysis of Publications registered in this Presidency, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1881.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, No. 926, dated 9th September 1882.

Read the following paper:—

From V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR, Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,—No. 39, dated 20th August 1882.

I have the honour to submit the analysis of books and other publications registered in the Madras Presidency during the year 1881 under Act XXV of 1867.

2. The total number of works registered is 821, or 54 less than that registered during the previous year as shown by a comparison of the figures distributed under the usual heads:—

	1880.	1881.
Books	452	400
Pamphlets	374	389
Periodicals	43	30
Miscellaneous	6	2
Total	875	821

From the above it will be seen that there has been a falling-off in the number of books and periodicals, chiefly in Tamil and Telugu, while the slight improvement in the number of pamphlets is of little import. A second classification also shows that the tendency is evidently in the direction of decrease under the head of *Original* Publications by 30 and

Republications by 38, while in the group headed *Translations* there is an increase of 14 works, specially books translated for the first time :—

Original Works		179
Translations		71
Republications	Original	508
	Translations	63
	Total	821

3. Distributed by *Languages*, 12 per cent. of the registered works are published in English, 83½ per cent. in the vernacular languages of this Presidency, and 4½ per cent. in more than one language. Compared with the figures for 1880, an improvement is observable in the number of English and Malayalam books, an unusual falling-off in that of Tamil and Telugu works, and a marked increase in Hindustani and Persian. The slight decrease in Canarese is probably casual, and there are no works entered in the Uriya dialect. Again, Sanskrit and Arabic, the classical languages of the East, show an increase of 10 works in each.

4. I shall now notice very briefly the more noteworthy works, taking them in the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement :—

Biography.—The only book worthy of attention under this head is a reprint of the story of the Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer, briefly told for the information of the ordinary reader and little folks in the Tamil country. The other two are reprints of religious tracts.

Drama.—The only new work under this head published during the year is the popular tale of the Loves and Adventures of Nala and Damayanti, dramatised in Telugu for the native stage. The rest are republications of old native plays.

Fiction.—Among works of fiction may be mentioned the Tamil translations of Lamb's Tales of the *Tempest* and the *Comedy of Errors* and the romance of "Chandrahasa," an Indian Prince, and "Rama and Sita," a tale of the Indian famine. The last two works deserve notice as native productions and as another effort to write novels on Indian subjects.

History.—Five new works appear under this head during the year :—The Early History of the Tinnevelly Mission by Dr. Caldwell ; a School History of India, in two parts, by Mr. D. Sinclair ; a Telugu translation of Lethbridge's World's History ; History of Ceylon ; and Sketches of "Ooty and her Sisters, or the Hill Stations in Southern India and the Hill Tribes to be found there."

Language.—As usual, the books under this head consist of Primers, Readers, Elementary Treatises on Grammar, and Dictionaries, Lexicons and Vocabularies, Guides and Manuals, besides Poetical works and translations thereof ; and the following new books deserve notice :—Anglo-Hindustani and Malayalam Readers of the new series ; a short Sanskrit and Telugu Vocabulary ; a translation in Tamil prose of Milton's Paradise Lost, Books III and IV ; and an English translation of the centum of ethical verses called "Bhaskara Satakam and Virasolyam," with commentary—a rare work of philological interest in Tamil, hitherto unpublished.

Law.—Publications under Law, which are chiefly written in English, include Digests of High Court Reports of Cases by Messrs. Normandy

and Wigram, Mitchell and Branson respectively, and revised editions of a Dictionary of Law Terms; Collett's Law of Torts; Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code; Stoke's Rent Recovery Act; and Thompson's Manual of the Hindu Law on the basis of Sir Thomas Strange's work. Among the translations may be noticed the Tamil versions of the Penal Code and Village Munsif's Code.

Medicine.—Under this head appear, among others, a Guide to Nursing Mothers, a Catechism on Vaccination, a Manual of Cattle Diseases, two Sanskrit-Telugu publications entitled the "Guna Patam and Shadvaidya Jivanam," and a Sanskrit-Telugu Lexicon of medical terms or names of such products as relate to the six kinds of taste, *viz.*, bitter, sweet, sour, saltish, harsh and pungent things, commonly used in the preparation of native medicines. A Canarese work worthy of mention is on botany, treating of five hundred Indian plants and their uses in medicine and the arts, and a Clinical Lecture by Dr. Furnell in English on the Diagnosis of Abscess of the Liver is also included in this collection.

Miscellaneous.—This is a comprehensive head including several periodicals in English and other vernacular languages; short essays on a variety of subjects; Geographies and Guides to travellers; Copy-books and Cookery; and Game Books and other miscellaneous papers. The books deserving of notice are the "Steam Tramways for India;" "Game" by Hawkyn; a "Guide to the City of Madras and its Suburbs;" the "Original Madras Cookery Book;" a Telugu "Ephemeris;" and two short essays, one in Tamil and the other in English, on the impediments to the progress of India.

Poetry.—The books under this head are chiefly reprints. A new work appeared under the title of "Chitravati Parinyam"—a Telugu poem or a romance in verse on the marriage of Chitravati by a Pundit in Vizagapatam.

Politics.—One of the two works under this head is a collection of "Educational Papers" connected with a controversy of the South Indian Missionaries with the Director of Public Instruction on the educational policy pursued of late years. The other work is in Canarese, containing a description of the Dharwar Collectorate.

Philosophy and Religion.—The entries under these two heads always vie with those under Language in point of number, and indicate the large share of attention these subjects receive in the field of literature; but the religious publications seem to follow in the same groove as heretofore. *Hinduism,* as might be expected, is represented by the largest number of works, *viz.*, 284; Christianity by 118; and Mahomedanism by 41. "The Faith of Islam," by the Reverend E. Sell, is an original work worthy of mention here.

Science (*Mathematical and Mechanical*).—The bulk of the publications in this group are designed for educational purposes. There are two noteworthy exceptions, however, *viz.*, a Treatise in English on "Switches and Crossings" for Railway and Tramway Engineers, with 42 diagrams, and a Small Tamil Book of Tables for calculating the weight and worth of pearls.

In *Science, Natural,* those worthy of mention are—a Lecture on Agriculture in Madras read before the Society of Arts in London, but pub-

lished in Madras; the Agricultural and Sanitary Primers for Schools; and a tract on the Planets and what causes Eclipses. The other books in this group are the usual old Sanskrit works, partly or wholly astrological, and published with or without commentary.

Travels.—The only publication registered under this head is a series of lectures delivered by a Native Clergyman of the Church Mission Society describing in readable English his voyage from Madras to London, and his impressions of the various aspects of life and various places of public resort and amusement and educational institutions in England.

5. The last table in the annexed analysis shows that the works designed for educational purposes are only 170, or a little over one-fifth of the total number of publications, and the remaining four-fifths are non-educational works of a general kind, especially in the vernacular languages. The figures, compared with last year's, show no increase in the number of educational works.

6. During the year under review the copyright of 85 works has been registered, including seven publications of the Educational Department. There is a decrease in this class of registration, attributable perhaps to the falling-off in the total number of works registered during the year.

ENCLOSURE.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Biography	...	3	...	...
2	Drama	...	15	2	...
3	Fiction	3	26	1	...
4	History	11	5	...	...
5	Language	16	79	8	5
6	Law	16	7	...	1
7	Medicine	3	19	2	3
8	Miscellaneous	16	30	...	3
9	Poetry	...	53	1	...
10	Politics	1	1	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	2	1	...
12	Religion	24	341	73	5
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	7	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	6	13	1	2
15	Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...
16	Total	102	601	89	29

Analysis of Publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the Year 1881—continued.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) Language.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Original Works	54	105	6	14
2	Translations	3	67	...	1
3	Republications (*a*) Original	45	370	79	14
	Republications (*b*) Translation	...	59	4	...
4	Total	102	601	89	29
1	Educational Works	41	108	7	14
2	Non-educational Works	61	493	82	15
3	Total	102	601	89	29

No. N-479, dated 4th September 1882.

Endorsed by the Director of Public Instruction.

Submitted to Government with reference to G.O., dated 18th July 1882, No. 566-N., Public Department.

Order No. 926, dated 9th September, 1882.

The review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881 will be transmitted to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

From J. MONTEATH, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 3129, dated 15th August 1882.

With reference to the letter from Colonel W. M. Lees, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in charge, Home Department, Calcutta, No. 315, of the 7th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report by the Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications containing

a brief review and analysis of publications registered in the Quarterly Official Catalogues for the year 1881, together with its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875.

From the Reporter on the Native Press, Bombay, to the Under Secretary to Government, General Department,—No. 313, dated 14th July 1882.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10—707, dated the 26th April 1875, I have the honour to submit a brief review and analysis of the publications registered in the Quarterly Catalogues for the year ending 31st December 1881.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report is 931, that is, 49 publications less than were registered in the previous year. These 931 works may be first divided as follows:—

Books	679
Pamphlets	9
Periodicals	225
Miscellaneous	18
Total	931

The decrease in the number of publications is to some extent attributable to the discontinuance in the fourth quarter of 1880 and in subsequent quarters of reprints of certain Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi and some works on Vedántism which used to be issued by a couple of publishers in monthly or fortnightly parts for the convenience of subscribers. These reprints comprised, among other works, the Ekádashi Mahátmya, the Garud Purán, the Rámáshwa medha Purán, the Dnyáneshwari, the Eknáthi Bhágawat, and compilations containing two or more numbers of them. The decrease from the cause mentioned above would have been larger than it is but for the addition of two or three periodicals in Gujaráti.

3. On again dividing the 931 publications into Oriental and European, it is found that the former comprise by far the greater number of publications; namely, those in the vernaculars of India and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalized foreign races living in this country. The latter class is represented by a few English works. The result of this second classification is given below:—

Oriental Books	814
European „	117
Total	931

4. The following abstract shows the total number of books registered

in the different languages under the heads "Original Works," "Translations," and "Republications" :—

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.										Books published in Indian classical languages.					Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Arabic Sindi.	Hindu Sindi.	Cánarese.	Afghání.	Brij.	Marwádi.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.	Mágádhi.		
Original Works . .	103	110	174	2	8	1	...	1	...	..	3	6	1	1	...	...	40	450
Translations . . .	2	12	27	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	60
Republications . .	12	106	48	9	35	6	3	...	1	3	...	63	10	3	1	1	120	421
Total .	117	228	249	13	44	8	3	2	1	3	3	69	11	4	1	1	174	931
Total .	117	554										86					174	931

5. Among the 117 English publications given in the above statement there are several numbers of different journals of antiquarian, literary and sectarian interest, some official reports, some volumes of reference, such as calendars, different calculators useful to people of business, and a few works of a literary character and of general interest. Among these last the following works may be more particularly mentioned.

6. "Butler's Method of Ethics" by Professor Selby, of the Deccan College, contains an able review of Butler's theory of morals and theology. The Professor belongs to the most advanced school of European speculation on Moral philosophy. He looks down upon those who believe in the immutable principles of right and wrong as labouring under a delusion. "L. Sindi Ballads, translated from the Sindi, by T. Hart Davies of the Bombay Civil Service," is a small interesting work to a European reader, as a kind of index of the character of the people of Sind so far as Ballad poetry can depict the feelings and notions of a people. "The Plants and Drugs of Sind; being a systematic account, with descriptions of the indigenous flora, and notices of the value and uses of their products in commerce, medicine and the arts," by James A. Murray, Curator, Karáchi Municipal Museum, is a valuable collection. As appropriately observed by the author, the work may be regarded as a descriptive index to the Sind Flora, and a hand-book to the drugs and economic products in use by native practitioners and others in the province and neighbouring countries. "A Lecture on Agricultural Reforms in India," by Assistant Surgeon Vishrám Rámji Ghollay, is a useful treatise on the important subject of agriculture. Improvement of agriculture is a subject in which both the Government and the ryots are equally interested. The author points out the defects in the existing modes of tilling and shows how they might be improved. He largely indents

upon information to be obtained in works on the improved modes of European agriculture, and particularly upon the works of Mr. W. R. Robertson, Superintendent of Government Farms, Madras. The writer advocates State help as very material for the improvement of Indian Agriculture. "The Gáekwár's Contingent" is a reprint from the Maráthá Newspaper of Poona. An attempt is made to prove that the fulfilment of the rumoured intention of Government to assume the management and control of the Gáekwár's contingent of 3,000 horse will be extremely impolitic and unjust. "The Journals of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1880 and 1881" contain much interesting matter concerning Indian and Oriental antiquities. There are several papers from the pen of the learned Persian and Arabic Scholar, E. Rehatsek, M.C.E., such as the "History of the Wahhábys in Arabia and in India;" "The Doctrines of Metempsychosis and Incarnation among nine heretic Mahomedan sects;" "Picture and description of Borák;" "The Alexander Myth of the Persians;" "Specimens of pre-Islamitic Arabic Poetry, selected and translated from the Hamasah;" and "Emporia, chiefly ports of Arab and Indian international commerce, before the Christian era." The History of the Wahhábys sect is full and brought up to the present day. The series entitled "Papers for Thoughtful Readers," continues to be issued by the Christian Tract and Book Society of Bombay for the benefit of educated persons, particularly natives of India. Five numbers were issued this year: three are on doctrinal subjects, and two are entitled "Hints on Mental Discipline Part I. Intellectual Discipline," and "Part II. Moral Discipline." The well-known periodical "The Indian Antiquary," full of curious Oriental erudition, keeps up its high character and continues to disseminate useful information on antiquarian subjects. The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabhá may also be noticed. In addition to the proceedings of the Sabhá or Association, it has an "independent section" which contains papers on such subjects of current and general interest as "Hindu and Mahomedan Religious Endowments;" "Mr. Wedderburn and his Critics on a Permanent Settlement for the Deccan;" "Tobacco, its cultivation, manufacture and cure;" "Factory Legislation in India;" "Indian Vernaculars and University Reform;" "Land Law Reform and Agricultural Banks." The journal is conducted and edited by native gentlemen, and contains some extremely well written articles. "The Theosophist," now in the third year of its existence, continues to diffuse information on Oriental philosophy, art, literature and occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism and other secret sciences, and seems to be popular with a large section of young educated natives, commanding a comparatively extensive circulation. The recent schism among the principal members of the Theosophical Society in this country has, it is feared, impaired the great popularity which the journal enjoyed in former years. "The Orient," an Anglo-Indian monthly magazine of literature, science and art, is an ably conducted periodical likely to become popular. The stories are generally artistically written and are very interesting. The serial tales are of a higher order than are to be usually met with in Indian light literature. The magazine is conducted by an English lady and very frequently furnishes bright, varied, well-informed, and not too heavy reading.

7. I now proceed to notice the publications in Oriental languages registered during the year under review. They are written, as usual, in one, two or more languages. This Presidency has four principal vernaculars—Maráthi, Gujaráti, Canárese and Sindi. Hindustáni is also the vernacular of a considerable portion of the population. It has two forms or dialects, which are respectively distinguished as Hindi and Urdu. Books in these living languages are given collectively in the fourth column of the form appended to this report. The population also being composed of different races and professing different religions, there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Mágadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend and Pehlawi. In all these dead languages books are issued more or less every year. The works appearing in these old tongues are given in the fifth column of the statement appended to this report.

8. The orders of the Government of India referred to in para. 1st require the publications catalogued during the year under report to be divided, firstly, as originals, translations, and reproductions; secondly, according to the object with which they are written, that is, as educational or non-educational; thirdly, according to the languages in which they are written; and, lastly, according to their subject-matter, as biographies, dramas, fictions, &c., &c. This year there are altogether 814 Oriental publications; of these 347, that is, about 42·62 per cent. are original; 58 or 7·13 per cent. are translations; and 409 or 50·25 per cent. are reprints. Again, of the above total 814, 151 or 18·55 per cent. are educational works; while the remaining 663, or 81·45, are non-educational. Again, classified according to the languages, the number of "books published in more than one language" is 174, or 21·37 per cent. of the total number of publications in Oriental languages. In the years 1878 and 1879 the number of publications under this head was unusually large, owing, as was explained in the reports for those years, to the increased desire evinced by publishers for placing before the Maráthi reading public old Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi. The issue of these publications gradually ceased in 1880 and 1881, owing, it is believed, to the publishers having found the work unremunerative. Of the 174 publications issued in 1881 in more than one Oriental language, 35, or about 20 per cent., are Sanskrit and Maráthi books, mainly of the above nature. Turning to the publications in a single language, it is noticeable that almost every year the Maráthi works constitute the great majority of the publications. Latterly the publications in Gujaráti have sometimes approached very close to those in Maráthi in number and sometimes they have slightly exceeded. This year there are 21 books more in the latter than in the former. The Maráthi books are 228, or about 28 per cent. of the total number of Oriental publications. Next come the Gujaráti books, which count 249, or 30·59 per cent. of the total. Thus, the two great vernaculars of the Presidency, Maráthi and Gujaráti, absorb between them more than half (58 per cent.) of the grand total of Oriental publications. That the populations speaking the remaining vernaculars are still very backward in education and in literary activity is a fact which comes prominently forward year after year in these annual reports since Government ordered them to be prepared. There have been only 11 books published in Sindi this year, 9 of which are reprints. Two works have been printed in Canárese, one of which is an original small school-book on arithmetic,

and the other is an adaptation of Shakespeare's tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. The Hindi and the Urdu, the two forms of Hindustáni, respectively count 13 and 44, or 1·60 and 5·40 per cent. of the total. Of these also 9 in the former and 35 in the latter are mere reprints. Brij and Márwádi have three works each, and Afgháni has only one publication. The proportion which the publications appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total is very small, being 10·57 per cent. Again, of these 86 classical works, 69, or 8·4 per cent., are purely Sanskrit, 11 Persian, 4 Arabic, 1 Zend and 1 Mágadhi. Almost all these classical publications are mere reprints of old books.

9. With these few remarks of a general character, I beg to review more particularly, but briefly, such publications in the collection as appear to deserve or call for special remarks in the order of the headings in which they are divided according to their subject-matter.

10. Biography.—Only 4 works have been registered under this head. Three of them are in Gujaráti and one in Maráthi. Of the three former, "The life and letters of Gokulji Sampattiráma, and his views of the Vedánta," is a tolerably well written work. Gokulji, a Nágar Bráhman, was Dewán of the Junágad State. Though his grand-uncle Gowindji Zálá, and afterwards his grandfather Indraji Zálá, enjoyed the ministerial office for some years, it was subsequently transferred from the family, as Sampattiráma did not possess sufficient influence and power to obtain it. The improvidence and vanity of the last-named tended to keep up old appearances, and the family was involved in debt. Gokulji was industrious and studious from his childhood and turned the comparative adversity to good account. He studied hard, and at the age of sixteen became proficient in such knowledge as was within his reach. He learnt Sanskrit and Persian. He also studied Vedánta, the theological system founded upon the Vedás which teaches that matter is an illusion and that the sole existence is one all-pervading spirit. In 1848 he entered for the first time into the service of the Junágad State, in which he rose in course of time by his industry and probity to the high office of Dewán. His success as an administrator was acknowledged both by his master and the Paramount Power, the latter of whom conferred on him the title of Ráo Báhádur, and he died in 1878 in harness. He appears to have been a self-educated and self-made man. His ideas of Vedánta as described in the biography and some of his letters are clear and practical.

"Párwati Kunwar A'khyán" or the Biography of Párwati Kunwar, is a memoir of a virtuous Gujaráti lady of the Nágar caste. She was kind and intelligent, and proved a great help and solace to her husband Mr. Mahipatrám Ruprám Nilkanth in his social difficulties. The biography is written by the husband as a tribute to his late partner.

The third Gujaráti work "The Life of Columbus" is a reprint of an old school-book.

The single Maráthi work "An Account of the Life and Writings of Lord Bacon, the Founder of the Inductive Philosophy," is a small compilation. The works of this philosopher are too well known to need any description here.

11. Drama.—There are 47 publications registered under this head. Of these 25 are in Maráthi, 10 in Gujaráti, 11 in Urdu, and 1 in Sanskrit. Of the 25 Maráthi publications 8 are founded upon legendary tales given

in the Puráns, 7 are monthly numbers of a periodical entitled, "Nátya Kathárnawa, or a collection of dramas and novels;" 3 are monthly numbers of another periodical, entitled, "Aitihásik Nátak Málá, or a series of Historical Dramas;" 3 are second editions of the beautiful and popular dramas "Uttar Rámacharitra," "Wenisanhár," and "Mrichchhakatika," published by the Educational department; and the remaining four deserve some mention, and will be noticed further on. Of the 10 Gujaráti works 2 are founded upon legendary tales given in the Puráns, 2 are epitomes of the drama of Shákuntalá or "the Lost Ring," well known to oriental scholars; 1 is the substance in verse of the larger work of the same name, giving a pathetic story descriptive of the evils of early marriage, 1 describes the miseries of a grown up girl who was married to a husband, far younger than herself, a mere child, according to a custom extensively prevailing in Gujarát, 1 an ordinary production deserving more the name of a tale than a drama, and the remaining three works will be noticed further on. Of the 11 Urdu works 7 are small dramas in verse founded upon the popular stories of Laila and Majnu, Chhel Batáu and Mohána Ráni, &c., 2 are second editions of the dramas which appeared last year and were noticed in the last year's report, and 2 are ordinary productions. Most of these are written in the Gujaráti character. The single Sanskrit work will also be described hereafter. Sangit Shákuntalá Nátak, or the musical drama of Shákuntalá, is a Maráthi translation of Shákuntalá, the beautiful, celebrated and popular master-piece of Kálidás, the great Indian Poet, and well known to oriental scholars of Europe under the name of "The Lost Ring." It is particularly adapted to acting and is interspersed with verses set to different airs and tunes of Indian music, in the selection of which the writer appears to have made a happy choice. It has become popular and has been several times acted before large audiences in Bombay and Poona "Maujechyá chár Ghatká, Bhágpahilá, Kálidásáchen Abhidnyán Shákuntalá Nátak; or a Few Hours' Amusement, part first, the masterly drama of Shákuntalá, by Kálidás," is another Maráthi translation, but in prose only of the same well-known work. It is interspersed with explanatory notes illustrative of several customs, and is, on the whole, a creditable production. "Shri Harischandra Nátak, or a drama based on the story of king Harischandra," dramatizes the popular and stirring tradition about king Harischandra of Ayodhyá or Oude which is to be found in the Dewi Bhágawat Purán. Wasishta Rishi while sitting at the Court of Indra praises his good disciple king Harischandra for his purity, probity, piety, charity and other virtues. Wishwámitra Rishi, who was present, censured Wasishta for indirectly praising himself by heaping laudations on his own disciple for virtues which he probably did not possess. The latter challenged the former to disprove his assertions. Wishwámitra undertakes the task and wages that if he fails in his enterprise, he will give up to Wasishta all the religious merit which he had earned by his austerities. Wishwámitra begins the persecution of the good and pious Harischandra. The Rishi appears before the king in the garb of a mendicant Bráhman and induces him to give away his whole kingdom in charity to the beggar. After obtaining this gift the mendicant asks for *dakshana* or a money present which invariably accompanies a religious gift or charity in kind.

The king, finding that nothing is left to make the present, sells his virtuous wife Tárámati and his son to some person, and afterwards himself to the town executioner, as slaves, in order to make up the requisite amount. Tárámati, who was convicted of a false and foul charge, is brought to him for execution, and he consents to discharge the painful duty. While about to give the fatal blow for severing the head from the body of his wife, Wishwámitra, who had hitherto subjected the king and his equally virtuous wife Tárámati to diverse persecutions, appears in his proper person, and so does the good Shiwa, and they praise and bless the pair for their unswerving and staunch devotion to probity, piety and other virtues. The story is attractive and popular. "Sauri Wikram Nátak; or the story of Rájá Wikram while subject to the wrath of the planetary God Sauri (Saturn) dramatized," is another Maráthi drama. It gives the legend that Rájá Wikramájita suffered indescribable miseries for having insulted the god Saturn, which is to be found in the "Shani Mahátmya" or the Glorification of the Planetary God Shani, by Tátyáji Mahipati. "Sitame Hasarat and Nekie Nekbakht; yáne karnitewi Párutarni, Nátak chár anki, or the misfortunes of Hasarat and the Good Fortunes of Nekbakht, or You will Reap as you Sow," a Gujaráti drama in four acts, is a historical piece representing the times when inveterate and constant wars were carried on between the kings of Irán and Turán. The principal characters, Nekbakht, king of Irán, and Hasarat, king of Turán, are impersonations respectively of good and evil, and the aim of the author is to represent the triumphs of the former principle over the latter. "Sáwki Máthaki chhokráná upar Padatán Dukh, Nátak Trananki; or a drama in three acts describing the miseries inflicted by stepmothers on their stepchildren"—is another Gujaráti work deserving notice. Though an ordinary story describing the tortures inflicted by an erring stepmother on her stepson, yet it is wellwritten and appeals to the good sense of persons who are advised not to marry a second time when they have children by their first wife living. The piece seems to be popular. "Satikam Prabodha Chandrodayam náma Nátakam, or the Drama called Prabodha Chandrodayam or the Rise of the Great Moon of Knowledge, with a Sanskrit commentary," is an old drama of much reputation among the learned. It resembles the old English "Moralities" acted in England about the time of Henry VIII, in which virtues and vices were personated for the purpose of inculcating moral and religious truth. In the Hindu morality Prabodha Chandrodaya, Faith, Imagination, Contemplation, Devotion, Friendship, &c., are on one side, and Error, Hypocrisy, Love, Anger, Avarice, &c., are on the other. The two sets of characters are opposed to each other, and the object of the play is to show how in the conflict between them the former became victorious over the latter. The Buddhists and other heretical sects are represented as the losing side. Of this allegorical and philosophical drama there is a Gujaráti translation among the books registered this year.

12. FICTION.—The head has put under it 41 publications, 13 of which are Maráthi, 18 Gujaráti, 2 Urdu, 3 Persian, 2 Sindi, 1 Canarese and 2 Sanskrit. They are of various sizes and merits. Many of these are reprints of well-known popular tales as the Wetál Panchwishi, or the twenty-five stories of the demon Wetál, the Shuk Bahátari, or

the seventy-two tales told by the parrot, the Children's Friend, the Arabian Nights, the Sinhásan Battishi or the 32 stories of the statues, the Gul Bankáwali, the Gajará Máru, the Sadewant, Sáwling, &c. "Prince Shurasen or the story of Prince Shurasen, a small Maráthi tale, though plain is yet tolerably well written. A certain discreet and well conducted king has two wives, by each of whom he has one son. Both the young princes are able and clever, but the son of the elder wife is particularly so. The second wife, however, becomes jealous of her co-wife's son, who is more in favour with the king than her own son, and, in conspiracy with the Commander-in-Chief of the forces whom she has gained over, lays a plot for the murder of the elder wife's son. The murderers make a mistake in the performance of their heartless work, and kill the king and his elder wife. The elder prince and his newly married wife are obliged to seek refuge in exile, and attempts are made to kill them by the younger wife of the late king and her son, the latter of whom in the meantime ascends the throne. In spite of these persecutions and the misery and wretchedness he has had to suffer, the elder brother collects a few followers, and by his bravery succeeds in depriving his younger brother of a portion of his territorial possessions, until he ultimately gains a large armed following, and in a pitched battle defeats the enemy's army and captures his brother. The victorious prince ascends his ancestral throne, but magnanimously pardons his stepmother and stepbrother, who are however kept under due surveillance in order that they may not commit any more mischief. "The Shirastedár" is also a small Maráthi tale written in an attractive style. The title of the book indicates that the contents relate to the head native clerk in the office of a Collector or Judge. The tale gives the confessions of a dishonest and corrupt Shirastedár of a European revenue and magisterial officer. After successfully earning large sums by corruption, and following a reckless and licentious course, his evil acts are detected, and he is ultimately sent to prison. "Bháio Bairi karo to joine kuwo purjo; or Take Care You are not Involved in Difficulties by Marrying," is a Gujaráti tale describing the expensive and imprudent habits contracted by Pársi females of the present day in Bombay which lead to the ruin of their families. Punjiáji, a poor Pársi, marries, and his wife torments him to supply her with some luxuries which he cannot well afford. He tries to please her at the commencement, but soon discovers that she is inexorable in requiring more articles of luxury by supplying which he would effect his own ruin. The pair fall out, and the unreasonable wife returns to her parents, leaving the disconsolate husband to go on as well as he can. An attempt is made to pacify the irate wife and to bring her back to her husband's home. She refuses to come and sues the husband for maintenance before a magistrate, who orders the payment of the allowance which the poor husband cannot afford. The Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Act is found powerless to bring the offending wife to her husband's home, and the persecuted husband, who cannot marry a second time during the lifetime of his rebellious spouse, leaves his home for a distant country, there to pass a lonely life. "Gámdeni Galálwahu and Mumbái Sheherni diyar Emi; or the Rustic Galálwahu and dear Amy of the City of Bombay," is another well-written witty tale in Gujaráti by the same author. The story artistically describes the city life and the village

life of the Pársis. A'imáy and Gulbái are two sisters. The former is married in a family living in Bombay, and the latter is married to a boy whose parents are well-to-do agriculturists in Gujarát and lead a village life. The husband of the elder sister A'imáy belongs to the class of improved Pársi young men, who are prone to ape European manners and to contract expensive habits. He lovingly calls his young wife "Dear Amy," by which she is generally known. Though the husband is only in receipt of a small salary, yet he keeps a large and expensive establishment and table, and ultimately runs into debt and becomes a dependant of his mother-in-law, who is obliged to maintain him. The younger sister, Gulbái, who is lovingly called by her father and mother-in-law Galálwahu in accordance with the village fashion, leads a village and therefore comparatively humble, life, though her husband's family are well off. When the elder sister becomes poor the younger one is able to command all the material happiness of a wealthy agriculturist family. Both the two tales originally appeared in the Dátardum, a comic paper of some merit among the Pársi community of Bombay, and the present editions are reprints. They artistically and wittily describe in attractive language Pársi life in the city and in the village and are highly amusing. The author appears to possess considerable power of expression and the gift of imagination. "Sadharájesangh, athawá Siddharáj Jaya Sinhdewni Wártá; or Sadharáje sangh or the story of Siddharáj Jayasinhadew," is a well-written historical tale of a Rajput king of Gujarát of the Solanki dynasty. It graphically describes Rajput chivalry and valour. The subject is taken from Forbes' Rás Málá. "Andheri Nagarino Gardhavsen; or king Gardhavsen of the city of Andheri (mismanagement)" is another Gujaráti novel. It is an ordinary production describing the disorders and oppression prevailing in mismanaged native States. The single work in Cánarese, entitled "Kamaláksha and Padmagandhi," is a story based on Shakespeare's Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, and adapted to the taste of the Canárese reader. "Rasselas translated into Sindi" is a translation of Johnson's Rasselas. The original is too well known to need any remark here.

13. History.—There are 44 publications under this head. Of these 28 are Maráthi, 10 Gujaráti, 1 Persian, 1 Arabic, 2 Sindi and 2 Urdu. Nearly one-half of them are elementary school-books. Among the remaining half there are in the Maráthi section 17 numbers of the serial entitled "Káwyetihás Sangraha," which is intended for the publication of old chronicles, historical and biographical, and old unpublished poems in Maráthi and Sanskrit. It includes, among other matters, a continuation of the Biography of Shiwáji, the founder of the Maráthá Empire composed in the shak year 1619 (A. D. 1697) by Krishnáji Anant Sabhásad by order of Rájárám Maháráj, Rájá of Sátára, in whose service the writer was. The Biography of Sambháji Ráje, the successor of Shiwáji, by Malhár Rámráw; and the Biography of Rájárám Maháráj, who succeeded Sambháji, by the same author, are good books. Malhár Rámráw was a Chitnawis or secretary, in the service of the Rája of Sátára, and compiled the two biographies by order of Sháhu Maháráj II, or Abásáheb, in A. D. 1810-11 after consulting the old State records. Turning to historical publications in Gujaráti, the most important addition to Gujaráti literature is "The History of the Commonwealth of the Majian Monarchies, which arose out of the

fragments of Alexander's Conquest of Persia; *viz.*:—Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, Media, Atropatina (A'derbizan), Persis Proper (Farsistán) and Parthia (from B. C. 330 to A. D. 226), Vol. I., Part I." "Fatu Husshám; or the Rise and Progress of Mahomedan Conquests," is an Arabic work containing a history of the reigns of the successors of Mahomed—Abubakar, Umar, Usmán and Alli. "Riazool Akhbár, the history of Abool Fidá from the creation to A. D. 1328, translated from the Arabic; Kholá Satul Akhbar (abridged), from A. D. 1329 to 1529, translated from the Persian," is a history from Adam down to the Arab descendants of the Prophet Ismail.

14. LANGUAGE.—This important head comprises 94 publications of various sizes and merits. Of these 24 are Maráthi, 12 Gujaráti, 7 Sanskrit, 2 Hindi, 4 Sindi, 1 Arabic, 2 Persian, 1 Urdu, 7 Maráthi and English, 19 Gujaráti and English, 1 Somáli and English, 1 Sanskrit and Maráthi, 1 Sanskrit and Gujaráti, 3 Sanskrit and English, 7 Persian and English, 1 Hebrew and Maráthi, and 1 Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. Most of these publications are reprints of school-books in different vernacular and classical languages, books of paraphrase, small elementary grammars, glossaries, &c. The following five only need to be more particularly noticed:—"The Deshinámamálá of Hemchandra, edited with critical notes, a glossary, and a historical introduction, by Professor R. Pischel and Dr. G. Buhler, C. I. E. Part I: Text and Critical Notes by Professor Pischel," is an important book. The text of the work is written in Prákrit Aryás, and gives the Deshi words with Prákrit equivalents, and the Sanskrit commentary explains each Deshi word in Sanskrit and frequently contains discussions on doubtful words. The author was a learned Jain and is said to have lived in the twelfth century of the Christian era. "Shri Raghunáth Pandit Wirachita Rájyawyawahár Kosha; or a vocabulary of words concerning state matters by Raghunáth Pandit," is a work which appeared under peculiar circumstances. Before the assumption of kingship by Shiváji, the founder of the Maráthá empire, several Urdu, Persian and Arabic words were used in the Maráthi language, to express political divisions and political matters. He seems to have disliked the continuance of this practice under a Hindu monarchy, and therefore ordered a Pandit in his service named Ragunáth Náráyan Adhwari Panditráw to find out appropriate Sanskrit synonyms for those words, and the present work was the result. It was written about the year 1675 A. D. Notwithstanding the above attempt most of the Urdu, Persian and Arabic words are still in use. "Alankár Chandriká," or the Moonlight, showing the different figures of rhetoric, is a Gujaráti work. Alankár or Figures of Speech, is employed to express various sentiments, feelings and emotions in Sanskrit poetry and drama. It is used to a much greater extent in Sanskrit than in other languages, and the most refined subtlety is shown in drawing distinctions and in making comparisons. There are numerous works on this subject. The present treatise gives rules, examples and explanations of the different figures of rhetoric arising from the meanings of words. The work is a compilation from several Sanskrit and other works. "The Students' Guide to Sanskrit Composition" is a work on Sanskrit syntax serving as a practical guide to the students learning Sanskrit in our schools and colleges, to learn to write correct Sanskrit. "A Grammar of the Somáli Language, together with a short historical notice and a few exercises for

beginners; concluding with an English Somáli and Somáli-English vocabulary" is a work which speaks for itself. The Somáli country is situated at the north-eastern corner of Africa.

15. LAW.—There are 7 works under this head. Of these 4 are in Gujaráti, 1 in Maráthi, 1 in Sanskrit, and 1 in English and Urdu. All the productions are either reprints of old works or translations, or summaries of the existing Acts and Regulations, and call for no special remark.

16. MEDICINE.—Five works are registered under this head. Of these 2 are Gujaráti, 1 Maráthi, 1 Sanskrit and Maráthi, and 1 Arabic. "Dukha Nivárana, or a Compendium of the Practice of Medicine, containing a general description of diseases (including disorders of women and children), of their most recent and approved treatments, and of several prescriptions of Indian drugs, expressly adapted for family use," a Gujaráti work, is a very useful attempt to popularize Europe medicines among the Gujaráti-speaking population, and deserves support from those for whose benefit it is intended. "Stri rog widnyán; or Diseases of Women and their Treatment," is a Maráthi book, founded upon European and Indian medical works, and is useful to practitioners of native medicines. The remaining works are mere reprints of old indigenous works.

17. MISCELLANEOUS.—This is the most comprehensive of all heads into which the publications are classified according to their subject-matter. It comprises 258 volumes, or 31·69 per cent. of the whole number of Oriental publications. Prose translations of the old Vedic hymns and of some of the Puráns; several numbers of the different periodicals in the Maráthi and Gujaráti languages, both literary and technical; a number of essays, large and small, on a variety of subjects; works on astrology, on military exercises, short accounts of well-known mythological personages; receipts for the preparation of various articles of daily use, maps, &c., have all been put under this general head. The following publications may be noticed more particularly. "The Vedárthayatna, or an Attempt to Interpret the Vedas," a valuable contribution to Maráthi literature, continues to be published; and, as it has been noticed in several previous reports, its merit need not be pointed out over again in this place. "Bháratártha Prakásh" or the substance of the great epic of the Mahábhárat in Gujaráti also continues to be published in small parts. The "Baroda Swadesh Hitawardhak Mandali," or the Baroda Association for promoting the interests of the country, continues to publish a series of very cheap (from 1 to 4 pies) small tracts on useful subjects for spreading information among poor people. They seem naturally to find extensive circulation among them. The subjects on which these tracts have been written this year are Health, Manures, Judicial Oaths, and Benevolence. "Chunti káhádelán lakháno, (be daftarmán); Selected Writings, in two volumes," are selections from writings contributed at different times to certain newspapers and periodicals. They relate to the ancient history, languages, sacred books, social customs and education of the Pársis, and are a valuable addition in a more permanent shape to Gujaráti literature. "A Complete System of Short-hand in Maráthi" is a very useful work and is likely to prove of great service. It is said to be founded upon the principles of Pitman's phonography. "Pársi

Prakásh, being a record of important events in the growth of the Pársi community in Western India chronologically arranged from the date of their immigration into India, to the present day," which has reached its sixth part, contains a vast mass of information about the Pársis, collected from published and unpublished sources, and evinces considerable labour and care on the part of the compiler in securing and arranging it in a readable form. "Sources of the Kabir religion" also deserves special notice. Kabir, the founder of the sect, was the most celebrated of the twelve disciples of Rámánand, the disciple of Rámánuja, the founder of the Waishnawa sect. Kabir's life is given in the favorite book of the sect entitled the "Bhaktamálá." He lived about the end of the fourteenth century and is said to have been a Mussalman by birth. His followers believe in one God and do not observe all the Hindu ceremonies, yet pay respect to Wishnu, as a form of the Supreme Being. The present work which appears to be written by a Christian, tries to prove that the Kabir religion is a modified form of Christianity introduced into India by a Christian Missionary.

18. The following is a list of the periodicals registered during the year under report and included under the head "Miscellaneous."

Márathí.

1.—Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár; a monthly magazine of Maráthi literature, published in Bombay.

2.—Nibandha Málá; or a series of essays, published at Poona.

3.—Abalá Mitra; or the friend of womankind, a monthly magazine for female readers, published at Alíbág.

4.—Saddharma Dipa; or the Light of True Religion, a magazine which, besides papers of a general literary interest, contains some in elucidation of the Hindu religion, published at Alíbág.

5.—Berár Scheol Paper; a periodical for schoolmasters, published at Akola.

6.—Bálbodha, or Instruction for Children; a monthly periodical, published at Bombay.

7.—Punen Sárwajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak; or the monthly journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, published at Poona, and is intended for the publication in Maráthi of the proceedings of the Association and of communications reviewing and discussing important political questions of the day.

8.—Stri Sadbodha Chintámani, or Instruction for Females; a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

Gujaráti.

9.—Widyá Mitra, or Literary Friend; a monthlyp eriodical, published at Bombay.

10.—Swadesh Watsal, or the Patriot; a monthly periodical, published at Bombay.

11.—Árya Dharma Prakásh, or the Light of the Religion of the Áryas; a monthly periodical devoted to the defence and elucidation of the orthodox doctrines of Hinduism, published at Bombay.

12.—Satyodaya, or the Dawn of Truth; a small monthly magazine of Christianity, published at Surat.

13.—Árya Dnyán Wardhak, or the Promoter of Áryan Knowledge; a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

14.—Gul Afshán, or the Sprinkling of Flowers; a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

15.—Bál Mitra, or the Children's Friend; a monthly periodical, containing instructive stories for children, published at Bombay.

16.—Nure Elam, or the Light of Science; a literary and scientific periodical, published at Bombay.

17.—Stri Bodh, or Instruction for Women; a literary and scientific periodical intended for the instruction of women, and published at Bombay.

18.—Gujarát Tri Másik, or the Gujarát Quarterly Journal; a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

Several of these periodicals contain very interesting and readable matter.

19. POETRY.—This head also comprises a large number of publications. They amount to 168, or a little more than 20 per cent. of the total number. Of these 25 are Sanskrit, 51 Maráthi, 42 Gujaráti, 6 Hindi, 4 Márwádi, 26 Urdu, 2 Persian, 2 Persian and Urdu, 1 Sindi, 2 Persian and English, 2 Sanskrit and Gujaráti, 3 Sanskrit and Maráthi, 1 Sanskrit and Hindi, and 1 Maráthi and English. They include new editions of some popular Puráns, as the Rámáyan, Shiwalilámrit, Gurucharitra, Pandhari Mahátmya, Rámawijaya, Krishnawijaya; some reprints of several old and popular vernacular and Sanskrit poems, of songs and of hymns; several original pieces of varying merit, none of them calling for any special remark. The following may, however, be noticed: "Rám Joshikrit Láwnyá, or songs in the Láwni metre, by Rám Joshi." Rám Joshi was a Haridás, or preacher, who flourished during the latter part of the Peshwa's rule, and was very popular in his day. The Láwnis, or ballads composed by him, are on love, morality and resignation, and are very popular even at this day among the Maráthi-speaking population. "Shrimachchhankaráchárya wirachita Amarushataka, hyá Sanskrit Káwyáchen Maráthi padyátmak bháshántar; or a versified translation of the hundred verses composed by Shankaráchárya, entitled "Amarushataka." The original Sanskrit verses are on love. The work is ascribed to Shankaráchárya, the great Indian philosopher, the staunch disseminator of the tenets of Vedántism, and the reviver of Hinduism. The legend about the work is peculiar. Shankaráchárya gained a victory on Mandanáchárya, the staunch follower of the doctrine that salvation is gained by meritorious acts only. The latter's learned wife Saraswáni or Saraswati, seeing her husband vanquished, herself entered into the controversy with Shankaráchárya, and questioned him on love matters. The Áchárya, being an ascetic from childhood, pleaded ignorance and asked for a truce, promising to return to the controversy after the expiry of the time agreed upon. King Amaru happened to die at this moment, and the Áchárya entered into the corpse by the power of his incantations. Thus personified, the Áchárya enjoyed the king's young, beautiful and sportive wives, and gained a knowledge of the amorous sentiments. On the expiry of the time agreed upon, the Áchárya re-appeared in his original person and defeated Saraswati in the resumed controversy. The verses are called Amarushataka, because the Áchárya composed them while he

personated and lived as King Amaru. "Játibhed ane Bhojanwichár; or a consideration of caste and of the subject of eating food cooked by another." This is a collection of verses (with a translation into Gujaráti) from the Bhágawat, the Bhágawat Gitá, the Bhárat, the Manusanhitá, the Páráshar Sanhitá and other sacred books showing that caste, as observed among the Hindus of the present day, is not a divine institution, as is popularly believed on the authority of some later Puráns, that all men are equal, and that the social distinction of *caste* depends upon the merits or demerits of a person. In short, a man born of Bráhman parents will be a Shudra if he is devoid of the qualifications required of a Bráhman, and a man born of Shudra parents may become a Bráhman if he possesses those qualifications. The verses have been selected also with a view to show that there is no objection to higher castes eating food cooked by the lower castes, if the latter are well conducted and pious.

20. POLITICS.—Scarcely a work or two is registered under this head. None was received for registration during the year under report.

21. PHILOSOPHY (including mental and moral science)—37 publications are registered under this head, and almost all are reprints. Of these 10 are in Sanskrit, 4 in Maráthi, 6 in Sanskrit and Maráthi, 9 in Sanskrit, Maráthi, and English, 2 in Hindi, 2 in Sanskrit and Hindi, 2 in Sanskrit and Gujaráti, 1 in Sanskrit, Mágadhi and Gujaráti, and 1 in Sanskrit, Maráthi and Brij. There are several editions of the well-known Bhagawat Gitá, some of which are accompanied with translations, "Eknáthi Bhágawat" or the Bhágawat Purán, by Eknáth, which is a free commentary on the eleventh book of the Bhágawat Purán, consists chiefly of a dialogue between Krishna and Uddhawa on the doctrines of Vedántism and is considered by many to be as authoritative and profound as the celebrated Gitá, and is held in as much veneration. There is an edition of the well-known Bhágawat Purán. Panchadashi, or a book on Vedánt Philosophy, consisting of fifteen chapters by Widyáranya, and some tracts on popular Vedántism are also to be found in this collection. The following may be specially noticed: "Shwetáshwataropanishadno Sár; or the substance of the Shwetáshwatara Upanishada." It is well-known that the Upanishadas forming the third division of the Vedas show the philosophical side of the Indian Aryan religion, and the present work gives detached verses with their translation into Gujaráti from the Shwetáshwatara Upanishada inculcating that there is only one God, the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe. "Vedánt Padárth Manjushá arthát Vedánt Padárth Kosha; or the Casket of Gems of Vedántic terms." This work is a Hindi vocabulary of Vedántic terms and expressions, and is a great aid to the student of Vedántism. The serial "Shaddarshana Chintaniká; or Studies in Indian Philosophy," has been noticed and its usefulness pointed out in several past reports. "Suyagadánga sutra, dwitiyángam; or the Precepts of the Jain religion as explained by the spiritual guides, Part II," is a Mágadhi, Sanskrit and Gujaráti work. The original text is in Mágadhi, accompanied by a translation into Gujaráti and two commentaries in Sanskrit, one called "Dipiká," and the other "Tika." The "Dipiká" is stated to have been written in Sanwat year 1583, or more than 350 years ago, by Hemawimalsuri, and the "Tika" by Shri Shilangáchárya, who is said by tradition

to have flourished about the seventh century of the Wikramájita era. The work gives some of the philosophical tenets of the Jain religion, mentions some of the duties of the Jain priests and laymen, and enters into a controversy as to the relative merits of the Jain and Bráhmanical systems of religion.

22. RELIGION.—This important head comprises 68 publications. They are in several languages, both sacred and vernacular, and treat of the different forms of the religions which prevail in this vast continent. The collection contains reprints of several respectable treatises on some of the sacred ceremonies of Bráhmanism, reprints of portions of the Purán, of Christian Gospels, of Zend Awastá, of works relating to the modern sect of Swámi Náráyan, of some Jain hymns and Jain religious tracts, and a few works of the Indian deistic or rationalistic school. The two following works may be specially noticed: "Prakarana Ratnákara, Bhág 4th; or a compilation of various works by different authors, Part IV," contains reprints of three works. They are of different sizes and are in Mágadhi, with an explanation in Gujaráti. The first and the third treat of the Jain religion, while the second is a small work on Jain geography. "The Dinkard. The original Pehlwi text; the same transliterated in Zend characters; translations of the text in the Gujaráti and English languages; a commentary and a glossary of select terms, Vol. III." This is an old and somewhat mutilated work, edited and translated for the first time. It has an important connection with the study of the Zoroastrian scriptures. It is prepared evidently with much labor and research.

23. SCIENCE MATHEMATICAL AND SCIENCE NATURAL.—Twenty works were registered under the former and 21 under the latter of these heads. Almost all the publications comprised under these heads are small school manuals calling for no special notice.

24. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES.—No works have been registered under this head during this year.

25. During the year under report books have been issued from 79 printing presses in this Presidency, as may be gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during that period. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 37 presses, in which 578 books were printed. The Deccan has 23 presses, in which 195 books were published. Gujarát has 17 presses, in which 147 books were printed. Sind has 2 presses, in which only 11 books were published. Of the total number of the publications 674 were printed, while the remaining 257 were lithographed.

26. I beg to conclude this brief analysis by observing that, as far as I have been able to notice, the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. W. KURKARAY,

Reporter on the Native Press.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	3	...	1	
2	Drama	...	45	1	1	
3	Fiction	1	36	3	2	
4	History	1	25	2	17	
5	Language	2	44	10	40	
6	Law	7	5	1	1	
7	Medicine	...	3	1	1	
8	Miscellaneous	93	192	2	64	
9	Poetry	3	126	29	13	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	1	8	10	19	
12	Religion	5	26	27	15	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	20	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other)	3	21	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	
	Total	117	554	86	174	931
1	Original Works	103	299	8	40	
2	Translations	2	44	...	14	
3	Republications. (*a*) Original	12	198	78	118	
	Republications. (*b*) Translations	...	13	...	2	
	Total	117	554	86	174	931
1	Educational Works	8	105	3	43	
2	Non-educational Works	109	449	83	131	
	Total	117	554	86	174	931

G. W. KURKARAY,
Registrar of Native Publications.

BENGAL.

From C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 890, dated Calcutta, the 20th June 1882.

In continuation of my letter No. 603, dated the 8th July 1881, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1881.

Analysis of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1881.

UNI-LINGUALS.

PART I.—ARABIC.

SECTION I.—REPUBLICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica, Old Series, No. 243. A Biographical Dictionary of persons who knew Mohammud. Fasc. XIX. Edited by Maulvi Abdul Hai. The Arabic work of which this is a republication is entitled *Usma-ul-Rezál.* 4

PART II.—ASSAMESE.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

1.—GRAMMAR.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Asamiya Larár Byákaran: Grammar for Assamese Children. By Dinabandhu Tarkálankár. (Eighth.) 1.

2.—PRIMER.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Adi Siksha: First Instruction, Part I. By Purnánanda Seny (Third.) 2.

3.—READER.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Asamiya Larár Mitra: The Friend of Assamese Children. By Anandaram Dhekiyál Phukan. (Ninth.) 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Karya Siksha: Instruction in Business. By Kálirám Baruá. (Sixth.) 1.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Kánkhobá: The Early Sports of Krishna. By Sridhar Kandali. Contains a metrical description of Krishna in his ten incarnate forms, and of his early sports and occupations at Jasodá's house. 3.
2. Kumár Haran: The Abduction by Kumár. By Chandra Bhárati. A poem of the old type based on the well-known mythological story of the marriage of Aniruddha, grandson of Krishna, with Usha. By *Kumár* is meant the prince Aniruddha. 2.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATIONS.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1. Srimadbhágbat: Dasam Skandha: The Tenth Book of Srimadbhágbat. Translated into Assamese verse by Shankar Deb. 3.

PART III.—BENGALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bhakter Jiban: The Life of the Devoted Servant. By Mathuránáth Náth. A brief memoir of the late Dr. Wenger. 2.
2. Mahátmá Rájá Rámmohan Ráyer Jiban-charita: The Life of Rájá Rámmohan Roy. By Nagendra Náth Chatterji. This is a more comprehensive memoir of the great reformer than any that has been hitherto published. It is based upon all such information as exists in a recorded form, as well as upon information collected by the author from persons who knew Rájá Rámmohan Roy, or who are intimately connected with such as knew him. 1.
3. Nabin Tapaswi: The Young Hermit. By the Tract Society. This is a brief memoir of Martin Luther, dwelling principally on the early religious history of the Reformer. 1
4. Sádhwi Manikár Jiban-charita: Life of Monica. By Chandra Mohan Khristiyán. This is a memoir of Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, based upon Mary Elizabeth Herbert's English work. The author believes that its perusal will be of great use to the Native Christian community of this country. 3.

5. Sámuyel Hánimaner Jibani: Life of Samuel Hahnemann. By Mahendra Náth Ráya. This is a memoir of the discoverer of homœopathy, together with a short notice of his system and notice of his works, reprinted from the Bengali periodical *Arya Darsan*. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Bhakti Chaitanya Chandriká: The Moonlight of Devotion to Chaitanya, Part II. By Trailokya Náth Sányál. The author concludes his memoir with a paper describing the propagation of Baisnabism in Bengal after Chaitanya's death and a historical dissertation on *Bhakti*, in which the character of Krishna is defended against the charge of licentiousness, which is too frequently brought against it. (Second.) 1.
2. Rásbihári Mukhopadhyáyer Sankshipta Jiban-brittánta: A brief autobiography of Rásbihári Mukhopadháya, Parts I and II in one volume. By Rásbihári Mukerji. This is not so much an autobiography as a narrative of the efforts made by the writer to induce *Kulin* Brahmans, of whom he himself is one, to break through and discard the narrow rules of marriage obtaining among Brahmans of that class. The writer is recognized as a social reformer in East Bengal. (Second.) 2.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Arya Jibani: Aryan Biography, Part I. By Ramánáth Saraswati. Contains brief biographical notices of Judhisthir, Chandragupta, King Rama, Sankarácharjya, Mahábir, Asoka, and Bhojpramár. Intended for use in schools. 3.

DRAMA.

First Edition.

1. Abatár: The God Incarnate. Author's name not given. An attack upon Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. 4.
2. Abhijnán Sakuntal: Sakuntalá recognized by seeing the ring. Author's name not given. A melodrama based on Kálidás, and got up by a theatrical company at Dacca. 3.
3. Abhimanyubadh: The Destruction of Abhimanyu. By Grish Chunder Ghosh. A well-known story from the *Mahábhárat*, dramatized for the Calcutta stage. 4.
4. Abhimanyubadh Játrá: A melodrama describing the Destruction of Abhimanyu. By Nafar Chundra Datta. 2.
5. Abhimanyubadh Nátak: A drama describing the Destruction of Abhimanyu. By Aghor Chandra Ghosh. 4.
6. Ahalyá Haran: The Rape of Ahalyá. Author's name not given. The well-known mythological story of the rape of Ahalyá by Indra. 1.
7. Ananda Raho: Do you remain Merry. By Girish Chandra Ghosh. Prepared specially for the Calcutta stage. 3.

8. Bakweswarer Bokámi: Bakweswar's Stupid Blunder. By Kámini Gopál Chakrabarti. Bakweswar, the son of a poor, aged fruit-seller, who passes himself off for a rich rake, is exposed and disgraced in a brothel by the appearance there of his mother in one of her fruit-selling rounds; he is convinced of the error of his course, which he at once gives up for a life of dutiful submission to his poor mother. 3.
9. Banga Ratna: The Gem of Bengal. Author's name not given. A farce recently put upon the Monghyr stage, ridiculing those Bengali Babus who assume foreign manners and despise their countrymen after returning from England. 2.
10. Bharat-biláp Játrá: A melodrama describing the lamentations of Bharat. By Nafar Chandra Datta. Based upon the *Rámáyan*. 3.
11. Bidyá-Sundar Gitábhinaya: A melodrama describing the well-known story of Bidyá and Sundar. By Mániklál Kapur. 4.
12. Bijaya Basanta Játrá: A melodrama describing the story of Bijaya and Basanta. By Nafar Chandra Datta. The story of the two royal brothers, Bijaya and Basanta, who were cruelly persecuted by their father, a native chief, at the instigation of their stepmother, is becoming popular with writers of the class of dramas under notice. 3.
13. Ditto ditto: ditto. By Krishnadhan Bidyápati. 3.
14. Ditto Nátak: ditto. By ditto. 2.
15. Bijaya Chandi (a name). By Matilál Ráya. Based upon another drama entitled *Bijaya Basanta*. 1.
16. Chhere de Má Kende Bánchi: Do let me off that I may Weep over my Folly. By Raman Krishna Chatterji. The object of this publication seems to be to expose a Bengali Bábu. Public women figure conspicuously in this work. 1.
17. Chittasantosh: Gratification of the Heart. By Hari Prasanna Náth and Bhusan Chandra Náth. A young Bengali school-boy and a little Bengali girl, who also goes to school, are the hero and heroine of the story. They make love to each other without the knowledge of their parents, who, however, ultimately allow them to be married. 3.
18. Daksha Jajna Nátak: A drama describing the well-known story of the great sacrifice performed by King Daksha. By Nafar Chandra Datta. 4.
19. Draupadir Bastraharan: The Disrobing of Draupadi. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. Written for uneducated readers. 1.
20. Ditto ditto: ditto. By Matilál Ráya. 3.
21. Eyi ek Prahasan: Here is a Farce. By Gopál Krishna Banerji. Written with the view of exposing the evil of drunkenness and debauchery. The amusements of houses of ill-fame and the dangers which may arise therefrom are described at great length. 3.
22. Haimabati Nátak: Drama describing the story of Haimabati. By Srish Chandra Upádhyáya. Describes some struggles between the Mogul Emperor Baber and the Ránás of Chitor. The work is full of patriotic fire, and contains speeches inciting Indians to free their country from the yoke of Yavana and Mlechcha. 3.

23. Hámir (a name). By Surendra Náth Majumdár. Describes how Chitor was retaken by Hámir Sing after its conquest by Alla-uddin in the thirteenth century. 2.
24. Káler Bau: The Young Wife of the Period. By Haris Chandra Banerji. A farce showing up the haughtiness, conceit, and bad breeding of many young Bengali wives of the period. 2.
25. Kalir Meye Chhota Bau: The Fast Girl of the Period. By Ambiká Charan Gupta. The heroine takes advantage of her husband's stupidity to lead an immoral life and make of him a most pitiable dupe. 4.
26. Kánchan-kusum bá Golebaká Yáli: The Flower of Gold; or, the Flower and the Fairy Princess Bakáyáli. By Kunja Bihári Basu. The well-known Persian tale put into a melodramatic form for the Calcutta stage. 3.
27. Karmakartá: The Manager. By Surendra Chandra Basu. A farce written with the view of condemning the extravagant native habit of celebrating *shrádhs* and similar other ceremonies on an unreasonable scale. 4.
28. Lilábati (a name). By Kunjabihári Chatterji. Written with the view of showing that God is the one true source of all power, including the power of kings. 4.
29. Mahisanhár: The Destruction of Mahirában. By Nabadwip Chánd Dás. A well-known story from Krittibas's *Rámáyan*. 4.
30. Malliká-Mangal: The Song of Malliká (a flower). By Cháru Chandra Mukherji. A purely sentimental opera. 4.
31. Manimandir: A melodrama. By Nagendra Náth Ghosh. A small melodrama based upon the well-known Sanskrit story of the lovers Mahásweta and Pundarika. 1.
32. Máyá-taru: The Tree of Illusion. By Grish Chandra Ghosh. Some males and females, who are at first opposed to marriage, are represented as becoming lovers under the influence of certain charms. 1.
33. Mohini-pratimá: "The Magic Statue." By Grish Chandra Ghosh. Describes in a half sentimental, half enigmatical style the reformation of an unfortunate girl under the influence of a man of æsthetic culture. 2.
34. Mohini-prempás-nátak: A drama describing the knot formed by Mohini's love. By Káder Ali. The heroine Mohini, who hates her husband, and is impatient for an intrigue, suddenly, and for no perceivable reason, sees the wickedness of her course, and falls madly in love with her husband. 1.
35. Nalini-uddhár-nátak: A drama describing Nalini's rescue. By Chandra Mohan Banerji. The hero rescues the heroine from the possession of a band of robbers who had carried her off. 3.
36. Nárad Sambád: Message brought by the Sage Nárad. By Gobinda Chandra Chakrabarti and others. A mythological story dramatized for the Dacca stage. 4.
37. Nátini-jámái Prahasan: The farce of the Grandson-in-law. By Harihar Nandi. Describes the personation of an absent son-in-law by a wicked man for the sake of theft and debauchery. 3.

38. Nikunja-sundari: The Damsel of the Grove. By Tarit Mohon Ráya. An opera describing a love scene between Krishna and Rádhá. 3.
39. Pándab biláp-nátak: A drama describing the lamentations of the Pándabas. By Akshaya Kumár Gánguli. The well-known story of Abhimanyu. 3.
40. Pándab Nirbásan o Draupadi Bastra-haran játrá: A melodrama describing the disrobing of Draupadi and the exile of the five Pándab brothers. By Nafar Chandra Datta. Based upon the *Mahábhárat*. 3.
41. Pandit Murkha Prahasan: The farce of the Learned Dunces. Author's name not given. Ridicules the sort of unpractical training which is received in Sanskrit tales. 3.
42. Pártha-parájaya nátak: A drama describing the defeat of Arjun in an encounter with his natural son Babhruban. By Manmohan Basu. 1.
43. Pártha-prasádan: The Favour received by Pártha. By Nagendra Náth Ghosh. Describes the well-known story of Arjun's receipt of a peculiarly efficient weapon of war from *Maháděb*. 3.
44. Pranaya Párijat: The Flower of Love. By Rádhá Náth Mitra. A small opera describing a love story. 1.
45. Rábanbadh: the Destruction of Rában. By Grish Chandra Ghosh. A drama in blank verse describing the well-known story of the destruction of the demon king of Lanka. Prepared specially for the Calcutta stage. 4.
46. Rábanbadh nátak: A drama describing the destruction of Rában. By Aghor Chandra Gosh. 1.
47. Rasábishkár Brindaka: A group of scenes representing the several *rasas*. By Rájá Sourendra Mohun Tagore. Eight dramatic scenes, in which are represented certain mythological incidents which are intended to be taken as the objective appearances or manifestations of the eight subjective *rasas*, or human sentiments. 1.
48. Ráslila: The *Rás* Festival. By Priya Náth Ráya. Two small scenes representing Krishna and Rádhá as performing the *Rás* festival with their female friends. 1.
49. Ratnamayi (a name). By Chárú Chandra Mukerji. A purely sentimental opera. 4.
50. Rudrachanda (a name). By Rabindra Náth Tagore. Rudrachanda is an exiled enemy of Prithviráj of Delhi. He lives in a forest with his only daughter Amiyá, who has conceived great fondness for Chánd Kabi, whose visits to her are, however, strongly resented by her father. The book describes Rudrachanda's vindictive conduct towards Prithviráj, and the peculiarly dangerous and distressful situation of Amiyá. 3.
51. Sálá Bábur Ak'kel: The Want of Common Sense of the Wife's Brother. By Hem Chandra Datta. The work is stated to be written by one who has suffered much on account of a wicked brother-in-law. 3.
52. Sáradotsab: The Autumnal Festival. By Rájá Mahendralál Khán.

An opera describing Durgá's annual visit to her parents and return home. 3.

53. Swarnaprabhá nátak: A drama describing the story of Swarnaprabhá. By Rájendra Kumár Sarmá. Consists simply of some dialogues between some men and women in which a favourable view of female education in this country is expressed. There is no action or story related in this work. 3.

54. Til-tarpan nátak: Drama containing something for everybody. By an actor. The object of the writer seems to be to ridicule the present Bengali style of writing love stories and heroic poems on the subject of India's political freedom. Native theatrical representations are also ridiculed. 1.

55. Valmiki Pratibhá: The Genius of Valmiki. By Dwijendra Náth Tagore. An opera describing Valmiki as a robber and his sudden conversion into a poet. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Abhimanyubadh Játrá: A melodrama describing the destruction of Abhimanyu. By Nafar Chandra Datta. (Third.) 2.
2. Ditto nátak: A drama describing ditto. By Narendra Kumar Sil. (Second). 2.
3. Draupadir Bastra-haran Játrá: A melodrama describing the disrobing of Draupadi. By Tinkari Biswás. (Third.) 3.
4. Ekeyi ki Bále Bángáli Saheb?: "Are these men called Bengali Sahebs?" Author's name not given. An attack upon those Bengali gentlemen who visit England and adopt European modes of living. (Second.) 1.
5. Gulebakáyáli nátak: Drama describing the well-known Persian tale of the Fairy Princess Bakayáli. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. Written for uneducated readers. (Second.) 1.
6. Guner Sasur: The Accomplished Father-in-law. Author's name not given. Relates how a Bengali Babu formed an incestuous connection with the wives of two of his sons, and how an immoral overture led the wife of a third son to commit suicide. Probably a personal attack. (Second.) 4.
7. Meghnádbadh Játrá: Melodrama describing the destruction of Meghnád. By Tinkari Biswás. (Third.) 2.
8. Nil Darpan: The Indigo Mirror. By Rai Dinabandhu Mitra Bahadur. (Sixth.) 1.
9. Ram Abhishek Nátak: A drama describing the Coronation of Rám. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. (Third.) 4.
10. Rámbanabás Játrá: A melodrama describing the Exile of Rám. By Parán Chandra Dás. (Second.) 4.
11. Ditto nátak: A drama describing the same incident. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. (Third.) 1.
12. Rámer Rájyábhishek: The Coronation of Rám. By ditto. (Second.) 1.
13. Shiber Bibáha: The Marriage of Shib. By Priya Náth Ráya. (Second.) 1.
14. Sitár Pátál Prabesh: Sita's Entrance into the Subterranean Regions. By Tinkari Biswás. (Second.) 3.

15. Sumbha Nisumbha Badh Játrá: A melodrama describing the well-known story of the destruction of the two demons, Sumbha and Nisumbha. By Tinkari Biswás (Second.) 1.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bangopanyás, No. 1, Chárusilá: Bengali tales. No. 1, Chárusila (a name). By Bhuban Chandra Mukherji. An unfinished story, which, so far as it goes, is full of sensational incidents. 1.
2. Ditto ditto ditto, ditto No. 2. By ditto ditto. 2.
3. Ditto ditto ditto, ditto No. 3. By ditto ditto. 3.
4. Ditto ditto ditto, ditto No. 4. By ditto ditto. 4.
5. Ditto ditto ditto, ditto No. 5. By ditto ditto. 5.
6. Binodini (a name). By Hem Chandra Datta. Contains a portion of the first chapter of what will probably be a long story. 3.
7. Chárubálá (a name). By Sachis Chandra Chatterji. A tale resting on an incident of somnambulism. The writer is a school-boy reading in the 5th class of the Hare School. The work gives indications of good sense and good feeling. 2.
8. Dui Bhagni: The Two Sisters. By Dámodar Mukherji. A love story. 3.
9. Elábati (a name). By Nandolál Dás. A love story. 3.
10. Kusumárindama: The Story of Kusum and Arindama. By Indra Náráyan Pál. A love story. 1.
11. Kusumrenu: Flower-pollen. By Nandalál Dás. A love story composed of many sensational incidents. 4.
12. Nabalatiká: The New Creeper. Author's name not given. A story of two brothers who suffer many misfortunes. 4.
13. Pranaya-bikár: The Madness of Love. By Dharma Dás Banerji. A story of two lovers, one of whom goes mad at the loss of the other by drowning. 3.
14. Sailabálá (a name). Author's name not given. A love story. 3.
15. Sarat-Sashi, Part I: The story of Sarat and Sashi. By Nisi Kumár Ghosh. An incomplete love story made up of sensational incidents.
16. Sarojsáyini: Found Lying on the Lotuses. By Nandalál Dás. A complicated story of love and war, full of sensational incidents. 3.
17. Srimati Sumati Upákhyán: The story of Srimati and Sumati. By Kali Prasád Chaudhuri. A few stories of men, beasts, and birds, showing that, as lovers, the males are more cruel and selfish than the females. 3.
18. Udásini Rajkumárir Gupta Kathá: The Secret Story of the Princess who Renounced the World, Part I. By Ganesh Chandra Bhattáchárjya. An incomplete story. 3.
19. Ditto ditto, Part II. By ditto 4.
20. Yávanik Parákram: The Prowess of the Yavana. By Nilratan Ráya Chaudhuri. A love story, the scene of which is laid at Peshawar, and of which the characters are Hindu and Musulman. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Banga-bijetá: The Conqueror of Bengal. By Ramesh Chandra Datta, c.s. (Third.) 2.
2. Jiban Sandhyá: The Evening of Life. By ditto. (Second.) 3.
3. Kapál Kundalá (a name). By Bankim Chandra Chatterji. (Fifth.) 3.
4. Mrinalini (a name). By ditto. (Sixth.) 3.
5. Rajani (a name). By ditto. (Second.) 1.
6. Satabarsha: One Century. By Ramesh Chandra Datta, c.s. (Second.) 4.
7. Swarnalatá (a name). By Tárak Náth Gánguli. (Third.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Suruchir Kutir: Suruchi's Cottage, Part I. By Dwáraká Náth Gánguli. A story written with the object of illustrating the moral and material advantages of practising economy, and following economic rules in the varied concerns of life. (Second.) 1.
2. Susilár Upákhyán: The Story of Susilá, Part I. By Madhu Sudan Mukherji. Intended chiefly for use in girls' schools in this country. (Seventh.) 2.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Bhugol Bibaran: A Description of the Earth. By Tárini Charan Chatterji. (Thirty-first.) 2.
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LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

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2. Ditto ditto, Part II. By ditto. 3.
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4. Sachitra Paket Prakritibád Abhidhán: Illustrated Pocket Dictionary. By Biháriláł Ráya Chaudhuri. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Prakritibád Abhidhán: An Illustrated Dictionary of the Bengali language, Part IX. By Rámkamal Bidyálankár. (Third.) 1.
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1. Bángálá Byákaran: A Bengali Grammar. By Chintámani Gangopádhyáya. A new Bengali Grammar, in which a chapter is given, explaining the method of analysing sentences and the fundamental rules of prosody and rhetoric. 4.
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Other Editions.

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3. Bodhodaya Artha Pustak: Key to Bodhodaya. By Umesh Chandra Bhattáchárjya. (Third.) 2.
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[*Educational.*]

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6.—READER.—[*Educational.*]

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4. Charitábali: A Collection of Lives. By ditto. (Twenty-ninth.) 1.
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14. Ditto; ditto. ditto. By Ditto. (Sixty-seventh.) 2.
15. Ditto; ditto. ditto. By Ditto. (Sixty-eighth.) 2.

Law.—[*Non-Educational.*]

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1. Bhárat-barsher Danbabidhi Ain: The Indian Penal Code. By Ashutosh Biswás, M.A., B.L. Reproduces a Bengali translation of the Indian Penal Code, with notes and rulings of the different High Courts in India. 1.
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3. Pribi Kaunsuler Najirer Sárbhág: A Digest of the Decisions of the Privy Council. By Satya Kinkar Sen. 3.
4. Sádháran Ainábali: General Law, Part I. By Rám Kánái Dátta. This is the first number of what will probably be a law serial in Bengali. The object of the publication is stated to be to supply the public with those Acts of the Indian Legislature which are not easily available, and which can only be found in the old numbers of the Government Gazette. This part contains a synoptical statement of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, *Stridhan*, &c. 1.

Medicine.—[*Non-Educational.*]

1.—European.

First Edition.

1. Bhaisajya-Prakásh: Medical Information, Part I. By Aghor Nath Sinha. Contains a brief statement of the qualities of certain recently discovered drugs not yet included in the British Pharmacopœia, and of certain drugs in that Pharmacopœia, of which new uses and properties have been lately ascertained. 3.

2. Datta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali, Nos. 19 and 20 (together). By Basanta Kumár Datta. Gives the tests of several substances used as medicines in Homœopathy, &c. 2.
3. Ditto ditto, Nos. 21 and 22 (together). By Ditto. 2.
4. Ditto ditto, Nos. 23 to 25 (together). By Ditto. 2.
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10. Mastakánubhab Prasaber Pranáli; Abartan; Garbhini o Prasutir Mrigirog: "Mechanism of delivery in head presentations; Turning; Puerperal Eclampsia." By Gopál Chandra Banerji. Relates to the subject of midwifery. 4.
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12. Sadrisya Byábasthá Chikitsá: Similia Similibus Curantur, Part I. By Ráj Krishna Mitra. This is the first part of what is intended to be a "People's Series" of homœopathic treatises. 3.
13. Vaccination and Treatment of Small-pox. By Hari Charan Sen. An Allopathic treatise. 3.
14. Venereal Disease. By ditto. An Allopathic treatise. 4.

[EDUCATIONAL.]

Other than the first Edition.

1. Bhaisajya Ratnábali: Materia Medica. By Durgádás Kar. (Seventh.) 3.

12.—NATIVE.

Other than the first Edition.

1. Nabachikitsábodh: New Manual of Treatment. By Naba Kumár Datta. Gives a large number of recipes, principally of the empirical kind, for snake-bites, scorpion-bites, the bites of sharks and crocodiles, &c., as well as for boils, ulcers of all kinds, cholera, consumption, spleen, scrotal tumours, worms, &c. Recipes are also given for neutralising the influences of witchcraft. (Second.) 3.

3.—European and Native.

First Edition.

1. Chikitsáprabesh: Introduction to the Practice of Medicine. By Kedár Náth Chatterji. The author proposes to embody in this work the principles of treatment contained in the three systems of medicine—Allopathy, Homœopathy, and the Indian Ayur Veda. The principal hygienic rules are explained in this part. 3.

Miscellaneous.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adbhut Indrajál: Wonderful Magic, Part II. By Káli Charan Ghosh. Gives directions for exhibiting fire-works, restoring youth to old age, bringing men and women under one's influence, &c. 2.
2. Aisik Gita: Divine songs. Author's name not given. Christian songs. 4.
3. Akál Unnati: Premature Progress. By Ráj Rájendra Chandra. The writer thinks that Bengali society is not yet fitted, by education and culture, to work out successfully schemes of social progress; and that Bidyáságar's widow marriage movement, Dr. Sarkár's Science Association, and other movements recently undertaken in the direction of progress, have been failures. 2.
4. Amár Chintá: My Thoughts. By Ambiká Charan Gupta. Essays on subjects of moral, religious and social interest, written in a somewhat declamatory and rhapsodical style. 1.
5. Anáthini: The Helpless Woman. Author's name not given. A Bengali lady writes to say how she has lost every near relative including her husband, and has been, in consequence, reduced to a destitute condition. 3.
6. Asal Chánká Bidyá Sundar Tappá: Select Original Songs relating to the well-known story of Bidyá and Sundar. By Bangsibadan Chatterji. 3.
7. A Transliterated List of Selected Bengali Words in Roman Character. By J. F. Browne. 1.
8. Banga Bibáha: Bengali Marriage. By Chandra Kumár Bhattácharjya. Condemns early marriage, and advocates the introduction of the English system of marriage in this country. 4.
9. Banga Mahilá: Bengali Women. By Jogendra Nárayan Ráya. The author reviews the present condition of Bengali women, and makes suggestions for its improvement. 3.
19. Banga Mahilár Prati Upades: Advice to Bengali Women, Part I. Author's name not given. Teaches Bengali women the principle of equality between the two sexes, and exhorts them to discard prejudices and superstitions. 2.
11. Bhárat Mahilá: Indian Women. By Hara Prasád Sastri, M.A. The female character and the different types of it, as conceived and described in ancient Sanskrit literature, are fully analysed and compared with European ideals. 3.

12. Bartamán Satábdir Bángálá Sáhitya: Bengali Literature of the Present Century. By Hara Prasád Sastri, M.A. A historical review, concluding with a hopeful forecast of the future of Bengali literature. 3.
13. Bául Sangit: Songs sung by the class of singers called Bául, Part I. By Nafár Chandra Datta. By Bául is meant a class of Baisnab singers who are generally grotesquely dressed, who dance as they sing, and whose songs, always of a spiritual nature and full of the Baisnab spirit of earthly abnegation, are composed in a figurative style, sometimes as grotesque as the garments of the singers themselves. In this book are collected a number of such songs. 4.
14. Chárudatter Gupta Dhanádhikár: Discovery of Chárudatta's Hidden Treasure. By Rámkumár Bhattáchárjya. Of the nature of a parable. 1.
15. Digbijaya: Victory all Round. By Purna Chandra Majumdár. The author states in a brief preface that his object in this work is to give an account of the early life of an acquaintance. The style of his narrative is rather obscure. 4.
16. Gitikábali: Songs. By Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur. Most of the songs collected and set to music in this volume are love songs. 3.
17. Grihadharma: Domestic Virtue. By Shiba Náth Sástri. Reviews Hindu domestic life, points out its defects and shortcomings, and explains what it should be. The author includes in his review, not only the different male and female members of a family, but also their relations to domesticated animals, such as cows, horses, &c. 1.
18. Hridayochhás bá Bhárat bisayak Prabandhábali; The Outpourings of the Heart; or Essays concerning India. By Jogendra Náth Bidyábhusan. Essays describing the ancient condition of India: its present moral and political condition, the influence of Buddhism on ancient Indian society and polity, the causes and management of Indian famines under British rule, &c. The author strongly advocates the education of both the men and the women of this country, and their fusion into one homogeneous political community. The work is throughout pervaded by a patriotic spirit. 1.
19. Kantha Sangit: Vocal Music, Part I. By Trailokya Náth Ghosál. The object of this work is stated to be to supply a musical primer in Bengali, written in an easy and clear style. This part treats of notation. 2.
20. Káshipur Kusum: The Káshipur Flower. By Pratáp Chandra Mukherji. This is a curious work—the first of its kind in Bengali. It is something like a *directory* of Káshipur, a place in zilla Backergunge. It enumerates all the zemindars, taluqdars, traders, pandits, schoolmasters, and respectable families residing in Káshipur, and gives lists of the brick buildings, roads, tanks, &c., in that place. The author also describes the educational history of Káshipur. 2.
21. Khadyotiká: The Light-giving Glow-worm. By Dwáraká Náth Chakrabarti. Contains a few short papers on such subjects as

the unity of the Godhead, the immortality of the soul, the existence of God, Buddhism, free-will, &c., written in a devotional spirit. 3.

22. Madirá: "The Spirituous Liquors." By Bhubaneswar Mitra. Describes the history of the use of wines and spirituous liquors by the Aryan nations generally, the composition and manufacture of spirituous liquors, the nature of alcohol, the influence of alcoholic drinks upon the human constitution, &c. The writer quotes largely from Sanskrit literature (from the Vedas to the Tantras) to explain the history of the use of spirituous liquors by Hindus in all its forms. 2.
23. Mahábhárat Bisayak Prastáb: An Essay on the Mahábhárat. By Hiranmaya Mukhopádhyáya. Contains a brief summary of the great epic, an exposition of the logical and poetical connection subsisting between the successive books of the poem, and a rough and hasty analysis of the principal characters. 3.
24. Mahátmá Rájá Rámmohan Ráyá Sambandhiya Kshudra Kshudra Galpa: Small anecdotes from the life of Rájá Rámmohan Roy. By Nandamohan Chatterji. 2.
25. Mánabdharma Sástra: "A Commentary on the Institutes of Manu," Part I. By Rájendra Náth Datta. To explain the relation of Manu's views concerning God, immortality, creation, &c., to those of modern European thinkers, seems to be one object of the writer. 3.
26. Marma lilá: Miscellaneous Poems. By Rámkánta Sil. Deals chiefly with subjects of local interest in Chittagong. 1.
27. Naba Dáyeri: The New Diary for 1881. By Satya Náráyan Sukul. A blank diary with both English and Bengali dates. 1.
28. Nistárini-Charit: The Life of Ráni Nistárini of Mahisádal. By Dina Náth Chánd. An eulogistic piece. 1.
29. Prasna-sár Manjari o Nutan Panjika: The Repertory of Questions and the new Almanac. By Chandra Mohan Sarmá. The Hindu calendar and astrology. 2.
30. Pushpotsab: The Re-marriage Ceremony. Author's name not given. The writer appeals to his countrymen to entirely discontinue the indecent ceremonies which under the name of the second marriage are performed on the occasion of a Hindu wife's attainment of puberty. 2.
31. Rahasya-manjari: An Amusing Collection, By Lalit Mohan Sháhá. A certain number of stories of simpletons and stupid men. 1.
32. Rindáya: "The Evils of Getting into Debt." By Chandra Kánta Chakrabarti. Explains the causes of indebtedness, especially in the present circumstances of Indian society, the personal and public evils which arise from indebtedness, the manner in which indebtedness may be avoided, and the advantages of a state of solvency. 4.
33. Sangit Sikshá: Instruction in Music, Part I. By Sitá Náth Basák. Based upon both Indian and European principles of music. 2.
34. Sangit-Sudhákar: Nectar of Music, Part II. By His Highness Mahtab Chánd Bahadoor, Maharajah of Burdwan. A large number of love songs composed by the Maharajah himself. 3.

35. Sansaya Pranayer Kantak: Suspicion is the Enemy of Love. By Fakir Chánd Basu. An essay describing the effect of suspicion or doubt regarding the character of one's wife on the sentiment of love. Those husbands, who are more prone than others to doubt the fidelity of their wives, are classified and described. The circumstances which compel faithful wives to become faithless are also explained. 1.
36 Sati-má: The Chaste Mother. By Rájendralál Dás Ghosh. Some songs of the *Kartá Bhajá* sect. By *Sati-má* is probably meant the canonised wife of Rámsaran Pál, the founder of the sect. 4.
37. Sataranja Kautuk: Curiosities of Chess Play. By Sarbeswar Chatterji. Problems with solutions. 1.
38. Sherpur Sáraswata Utsab: The Sherpur Sáraswata Anniversary. A small discourse in praise of knowledge and fortune. 1.
39. Sishupálbadh: The Destruction of Sishupál. By Naba Kumár Tarkapanchánan. Gives in Bengali prose the substance of the celebrated Sanskrit poem *Sishupálbadh* and of certain cantos in the *Mahábhárat*. 1.
40. Syámmohini Charit: The Life of Syámmohini. By Gosáin Dás Sarkár. An eulogy upon Ráni Syámmohini of Dinagepore. 1.
41. Tryámoe Arthát Ghorá-táná-reler Gári: The Tramway, or Railroad Cars drawn by Horses. By Jaharilál Sil. Street literature. 1.
42. Zubdát-ul-Másáyel: A Digest of Musulman Religious Regulations. By Maulvi Neamuddin. A catechistic exposition of the fundamental principles of Mahomedan law and religion. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Abakás Ranjan: Entertainment for Leisure Hours. By the late Rev. Surya Kumár Ghosh. Tales and small pieces in prose and verse on subjects likely to interest children. (Second.) 1.
2. Manohar-Darpan: "Mirror of Enchantment," Part I. By Gopál Lál Mitra. "Containing most amusing chemical, optical, and magical wonders, arithmetical puzzles, and tricks with cards, &c., compiled from various English works." (Second.) 1.
3. Pákrájeswar: On Cookery. Author's name not given. Recipes for the preparation of various native dishes, pickles, condiments, &c. (Third.) 2.
4. Stri-sikshá: Female Education. By Rev. J. E. Payne. Advocates female education in this country upon utilitarian grounds. (Second.) 3.

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First Edition.

1. Hasta-lipi: Handwriting. By Ambiká Charan Banerji. Copybook for children. 3.
2. Parikshá-paddhati: Method of Examination. By Srináth Bhattácharjya. Intended for boys reading for the vernacular and minor scholarship examinations. Contains rules for observance by those boys at examinations, explaining how they should write and answer questions on the different subjects in which they are examined. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Bibidha-sikshá: Miscellaneous Instruction. Author's name not given. Gives elementary arithmetic, simple mensuration, zemindari, mahajani, and bazar accounts, forms of letters, pottahs, kabuliyats, &c. (Seventh.) 1.
2. Naba Sishubodh: New Infant Instructor. By Kshetra Náth Bhattáchárjya. Gives moral lessons, forms of letters, pottahs, and other legal documents, indigenous arithmetic, &c. (Sixth.) 2.
3. Sikshá-bidháyak Prastáb: On the Art of Teaching. By Bhudeb Mukherji. Explains in a catechistic form the best method of teaching elementary branches of knowledge to children, and gives advice to Bengali schoolmasters concerning the importance and duties of their profession. (Fourth.) 4.

PHILOSOPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Jiban, Atmá o Maner Baijnánik Byákhyán: "The Scientific Exposition of Life, Soul, and Mind." By Prabhát Chandra Sen. Treats of the fundamental qualities of matter, of the various kinds of force, of the laws of action and reaction in the material world, of the origin of animal life and the laws by which it is regulated, of the laws which determine the reproductive powers of the two sexes, of the different theories of life, of mind and soul, of mental phenomena in vegetable life, &c. The work is based upon modern European science. 4.
2. Sánkhya Darsan: The Sánkhya Philosophy, Part II. By Kálibar Vedántabágish. This work gives a brief view of the Sánkhya philosophy, "together with an epitome of Hindu philosophy in general." This part deals with the "object of cognition." 1.
3. Sok-bijaya: Victory over Sorrow. By R. K. Mitra. "Philosophy of death—20 years' experience on spiritual seances, how to form circles, mesmerism, clairvoyance, dreams, &c., communications from several spirits, with an engraving showing the birth of spirit." 4.
4. Veda-bisaya Dársanikdiger Mata: "Sanskrit Philosophers on the Vedas." By Prasanna Kumár Bidyáratna. Gives a summary exposition of the most important points discussed in the six great philosophical systems of India, and explains what views were entertained by the founders of those systems concerning the origin and authority of the Vedas. 2.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Abhimanyu-Sambhab Kábya: A poem describing the birth of Abhimanyu. By Prasád Dás Goswámi. A story from the Mahábhárat in the new Bengali style. 3.
2. Adrishta-bijaya: Triumph over Fate. By Hari Mohan Mukherji. An unfinished epic poem in which Kalki, the last *avatar* in Hindu

mythology, not yet born, fights the gods in order to free the human race, whom he represents, from the bonds of fate. 4.

3. Amár Sohág: My Blandishment. By Bhágyadhar Báya. A love poem. 3.
4. Ami Ramani: I am a Woman. By a Hindu widow. A poem containing a graphic picture of a Bengali household as lorded over by a wicked co-wife. 3.
5. Apurba Pranay Kábya: A poem describing a story of wonderful love. By Jogendra Náth Bidyánta. The story describes two lovers who get themselves united to each other under extraordinary circumstances in order to thwart the designs of their parents to prevent their marriage. 3.
6. Aranya Prasuna: Wild Flowers. By Bámá Charan Basu. Lyrical and sentimental poems on a variety of subjects. 2.
7. Banamálá: Garland of Wild Flowers. By Trailokya Náth Sányál. Poems expressive of the religious feelings of a theist. 4.
8. Bhagna-hridaya: Broken Hearts. By Rabindra Náth Tagore. Love poem. 3.
9. Bhárat Lakshmi: India's Goddess of Prosperity, Part I. By Rajani Náth Chatterji. An unfinished poem on the conquest of Bengal by Bakhtiar Khilji. 1.
10. Bhim-bikram: The Prowess of Bhim. By Shashi Bhusan Dás. Bhim, the second of the five Pandab brothers, is represented as giving an heroic expression to his feeling of indignation at seeing Draupadi insulted by Durjyodhan. 3.
11. Bibidha-kabitá: Various poems. By Chárn Chandra Mukherji. A large number of small poems, including translations of choice passages from some of the best English poets. 3.
12. Bisarjan: Self-renunciation. By Umesh Chandra Basu. Contains an expression of the author's grief for his deceased wife. 3.
13. Biyogi: The Suffering Lover. Author's name not given. Poems written in the style of the mediæval Bengal poets, and describing the feelings of a separated lover. 2.
14. Biyoga Sangit: Death Song. By Rajani Náth Sen. A husband's lamentation for his deceased wife. 1.
15. Brata-udjápan: Completion of the Vow. By Hari Náth Chakrabarti. This is a husband's lament for his wife who committed suicide. The husband says that, as his best beloved is gone, he will not love any one again. 2.
16. British-sangit: British song. By Mukunda Chandra Láhiri. Musulman rule in India is condemned; the country is said to be now in a prosperous state: and the Empress of India is extolled as the best of sovereigns. 1.
17. Gáthá: Songs. Author's name not given. Small poems containing love tales told in a half-narrative half-lyrical style, and representing the sentiment of love in different aspects. 1.
18. Gunacharitrabilás: The Pleasure of Knowing the Histories of Great Characters. By Gagan Chandra Háldár. Metrical stories of fictitious and mythological personages. 3.
19. Hathát Bisád: Sudden Grief, Part I. By Ashutosh Chakrabarti. Lyrical pieces expressive of sorrow. 3.

20. Horesiach: Horatius. By Debendra Mohan Sen. Based on Macaulay's well-known *Lay*. 2.
21. Jogesh Kábya: A poem describing the story of Jogesh. By Ishán Chandra Banerji. Jogesh is a young man who loves a friend's wife, and dies because his love is not returned. 2.
22. Kabitá-kaláp: A numbers of poems. By Chandi Charan Ráya. Poems on subjects more or less connected with love. 1.
23. Kabitá-prasuna-málá: Garland of Poetic Flowers. By Chandi Prasád Ghosh. Poems on a variety of subjects. 2.
24. Kábya-hár: A Garland of Poems. By Banowárilál Goswámi. Poems on a variety of subjects. 3.
25. Kalpaná-kusum: Flowers of Fancy. By Kámini Sundari Debi. Poems expressive of domestic, religious, and patriotic feelings, written in the style of Babu Hem Chandra Banerji. 3.
26. Kalpaná-prasuna: Flowers of Fancy, Part I. By Dwáraká Náth Datta. Poems on a variety of subjects. 2.
27. Kumudini: The Lotus. By Hem Chandra Datta. Poems on a variety of subjects. 2.
28. Kupokát: Disgraceful Exposure. Author's name not given. A young Bengali medical practitioner avails himself of the opportunity afforded by his visits to a village shopkeeper, whom he has been engaged to treat, to attempt to seduce the shopkeeper's wife, and receives a severe thrashing from the shopkeeper's brother. 3.
29. Kusumkaliká: Poetical Flowers. By Jadunáth Gupta. A number of poems. 3.
30. Kusum-kánan: Wilderness of Flowers, Part I. By Shaik Keikobad. Poems on a variety of subjects. 1.
31. Mithilá-khanda: The Mithilá Episode. By Hanseswar Datta. Contains a metrical account of the birth of Sitá and her sisters. They were the daughters of the king of Mithilá or North Behar. 4.
32. Nabin Bazar: The New Market. By Nabin Chandra Mitra. Poems on a variety of subjects. 4.
33. Naitik Sangit: Moral Songs. By Hari Mohan Chaudhuri. Moral, religious, and patriotic songs. 1.
34. Nirjharini: The Streamlet, Part I. By Debendra Náth Sen. 2.
35. Págaler Praláp: The Ravings of a Madman. By Dwáraká Náth Chakrabarti. Poem on a variety of subjects. 3.
36. Panchamkhanda Pánchálí: Pánchálí in five parts. By Nandalál Ráya. 1.
37. Phul-bágán: The Flower-garden. By Chandi Charan Ráya. A few poetical pieces on subjects suggested by the objects that are ordinarily seen in a garden. 3.
38. Premotsarga: Dedicated out of Love. By Pyári Bhusan Bháduri. Contains two poems expressive of the feelings of two separated lovers, one of whom is a male and the other a female.
39. Pritikusum: Flowers of Love. By Hari Mohan Chaudhuri. Poems on subjects of moral and spiritual interest. 3.
40. Rábanbadh Kabya: A poem describing the destruction of Rában. By Fakir Chánd Basu. 1.

41. Sádhu-saurabh: The Fragrance of Piety, Part I. By Mahammad Abdul Kader. A poem in which the world and its concerns are described as being worthless. 2.
42. Ságar-sangame: At the Place where the River meets the Sea. By the author of *Udasini*. A love story ending tragically. 3.
43. Ságar-snán: Bath at the Saugor Island. By Kailás Chandra Máiti. Gives an account of the indecent manner in which many young pilgrims behave at the bathing ghat. 3.
44. Smasháne Milan: Union on the Burning Ground. By Surendra Chandra Basu. A poem based upon the concluding portion of the well-known mythological story of Rájá Harish Chandra. 2.
45. Tridiba Trishná: Thirst for Heaven. By Saroj Kánta Mukhopádhyáyá. Thirty-four stanzas written with the view of expressing the opinion that those who regard all earthly possessions as worthless are men whose minds are defectively constituted. 1.
46. Urmilá Kábya: A poem relating to Urmilá. By Debendra Náth Sen. Represents Urmilá the wife of Lakshman, as addressing a letter to Sitá at her forest residence, expressing sentiments of love and admiration for both Sitá and Lakshman in a mixed strain of wildness and melancholy produced by her separation from them. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Kusum Kánan: The Flower-garden, Part I. By Keikobad. (Second.) 4.
2. Pushpamálá: Garland of Flowers. By Shiba Náth Sástri. (Second.) 1.
3. Sohág: Blandishment of Love. By Gosáindás Sarkár. An address by a maid to a female lover. (Fourth.) 3.

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First Edition.

1. Chárukabitá: Entertaining Poems, Part II. By Harish Chandra Mitra. 3.
2. Kabitá-sopán: Introduction to Poetry. By Mahindra Chandra Shom. 2.
3. Padya-Kaláp: Poems, Part I. By Umesh Chandra Basu. 2.
4. Niti Parichaya: Moral Instructor, Part I. By Ashutosh Mukherji. 3.
5. Nitipushpamálá: Garland of Moral Flowers. By Srimati Debráni Dási. 4.
6. Padyaparichaya: Poetical Reader, Part I. By Matilál Chakrabarti. 1.
7. Páthyasár: Excellent Reading. By Syámá Charan Sarkár. 3.
8. Sati-sikshá: Female Instructor. By Baradá Charan Guha. Written specially for Bengali girls. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Chárukabitá: Entertaining Poems, Part II. By Harish Chandra Mitra. (Second.) 4.
2. Chárupadya: Entertaining Poetry, Part I. By Rámchandra Chakrabarti. (Second.) 1.

3. Kábitáli: A number of poems. By Hem Chandra Banerji. (Fifth.) 1.
4. Kabitá-Kadamba: Poetical Pieces, Part I. By Madan Mohan Mitra. (Fourth.) 1.
5. Kabitá-kaláp: A collection of poems, Part 1. By Akrur Chandra Sen. (Fourth.) 1.
6. Ditto: ditto. By ditto. (Fifth.) 3.
7. Ditto: ditto. By ditto. (Sixth.) 4.
8. Kabitá-kaláp: Poetical Pieces. By Káli Charan Adhikári. (Second.) 1.
9. Kabitá-manjari: Blossoms of Poetry. By Bhagabán Chandra Sen. (Third.) 4.
10. Ditto: ditto, Part I. By Jadab Chandra Goswámi. (Fourth.) 1.
11. Kabitá-kusumánjali: A Handful of Poetical Flowers, Part I. By Krishna Kishor Banerji. (Tenth.) 1.
12. Ditto: ditto, Part II. By ditto. (Seventh.) 1.
13. Kabitá-sutra: Easy Poetry, Part I. By Jámini Kánta Chatterji. (Second.) 1.
14. Nirbásitá Sitá: The Exiled Sitá. By Harish Chandra Mitra. (Ninth.) 1.
15. Ditto: ditto. By ditto. (Tenth.) 1.
16. Padyabodh: Poetical Reader, Part II. By Kedáreswar Chakrabarti (Fourth.) 1.
17. Padya-manjari: Poetical Blossoms, Part I. By Prasanna Chandra Bidyáratna. (Twenty-first.) 1.
18. Padya-mukul: Blossoms of Poetry, Part I. By Sarat Chandra Gupta. (Second.) I.
19. Padya-parichaya: Poetical Reader, Part I. By Matilál Chakrabarti. (Second.) 1.
20. Padya-páth: Poetical Reader, No. 3. By Jadu Gopál Chatterji. (Twenty-second.) 2.
21. Padya-Sangraha: Poetical Compilation, Part I. By Prasanna. Chandra Guha. (Second.) 1.
22. Padya-Sopán: A Step in Poetry. By Madan Mohan Mitra (Tenth.) 1.
23. Ditto: ditto. By ditto. (Eleventh.) 4.

RELIGION.—1.—*Brahma.*

First Edition.

1. Adhyátmik Jnánopades-Sár: Wise Spiritual Maxims. By Srináth Ghosh. Religious and moral instruction in a large number of aphorisms. *Bairágya* is stated to be the chief condition of godliness. 1.
2. Bidhán Bhárat: The Indian Dispensation, Part II. By Trailokya Nath Sányál. The fundamental doctrines of the Brahma Samaj of India are explained and asserted in a somewhat controversial spirit, and the volume concludes with brief notices of Buddha, Moses, and Christ as teachers of previous dispensations and spiritual leaders of men. 3.

3. Bidhán-Prasanga: Of the New Dispensation. Explains the meaning of the New Dispensation, its relation to other dispensations, and the process of its evolution. 1.
4. Brahma Sangit: Brahma Songs, Part III. Jadu Náth Chakrabarti. 1.
5. Brahma Sangit-o-Sankirtan: Brahma Songs and Choral Music, Part III. By Trailokya Nath Sányál. 1.
6. Naba Bidhán Mat: The Theory of the New Dispensation. By Naba Kánta Chatterji. An attack upon Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's new doctrine. 3.
7. Sádhan Panchak. By Rám Kumár Bhattáchárjya. Deprecates *Bairágya* as inconsistent with true piety and godliness, and says that he is the most religious man who loves and does good to his fellowmen. 1.
8. Sangit-Manjari: A Collection of Songs. By Lálbihári Barál. 1.
9. Sangit-Pushpahár: Garland of Songs, Part I. By Durgá Náth Ráya. Poems on subjects of religious and moral interest. 3.
10. Shebaker Nibedan: The Servant's Representation, Part II. By Keshab Chandra Sen. A number of sermons on subjects of religious interest. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Brahma Sangit-o-Sankirtan: Brahma Songs and Choral Music, Part II. By Trailokya Náth Sányál. (Second.) 1.
2. Dharma Kusum: Flowers of Religion. By Rajani Kánta Niyogi. (Second.) 1.

RELIGION.—2.—*Christian.*

First Edition.

1. Apabayáyi Putra: The Prodigal Son. Author's name not given. A story told with the view of illustrating the Christian theory of sin as the effect of man's disobedience to his Maker and of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. 4.
2. Dharma-bisaye Prasnottar Satak: One hundred questions on religion with answers. By Reverend W. A. Hobbs. A Bible catechism for children. 3.
3. Dharma-pustak Iswar-datta: "The Bible, the Gift of God." By P. Biswas. Discusses the evidence relating to Christianity as the word of God. 3.
4. Jagattárak: The Saviour of the World. A brief metrical account of Jesus. 4.
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8. Manomohini Kyároláiner Asanna Káler Abasthár Bibaran: An account of the last moments of Manomohini Caroline. By Tárini Charan Mitra. Says that Manomohini Caroline, a native Chris-

tian lady, displayed Christian resjgnation and fearlessness in her last illness. 1.

9. Manusyer Utpatti, Patan, Uddhár eban Bhábi Abasthá Bisayak chintá: Meditations concerning Man's Origin, Fall, Redemption, and Future Condition. By Reverend W. A. Hobbs. 1.
10. Marichiká: The Mirage. By Reverend J. E. Payne. Says that all religions save Christianity are as the mirage for the thirsty soul. 3.
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14. Prantoshini: The Comforter of the Soul. By Reverend J. E. Payne. A religious tract recommending faith in Christ as the best remedy for diseased souls. 3.
15. Romiya Mandalir Bhrántichaya: The Errors of the Romish Church. By Reverend J. Vaughan. An attack upon some of the dogmas, doctrines, and practices of the Romish Church. 3.
16. Sakuntalár Deb Darsan: Sakuntalár visiting the Idol. By J. E. Payne. Hindu gods are condemned as being ungodlike and imperfect, and Christianity is explained and recommended as a sufficient system of faith. 3.
17. Sishu-sangit: Songs for Children. By P. N. Biswás. 2.
18. Upades Manjari: Plain Sermons on Christian Doctrine. By G. H. Rouse. Twenty-six sermons on main Christian topics to be followed "by a like number on Christian life and conduct." These sermons "may be used in village congregations where there is no one competent to preach a sermon of his own." 3.

Other Editions.

1. Arunodaya: "The Peep of Day," Part I. By Reverend J. E. Payne. (Second.) 3.
2. Báliar Bándh: "The Sandy Embankment." By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. (Third.) 4.
3. Dharma-bisaye Prasnottar: "First Catechism of Religion." By ditto. (Second.) 1.
4. Gita-málá: A collection of songs. (Second.) 1.
5. Ditto: ditto. (Third.) 2.
6. Josepher Itihás: The History of Joseph. By the Bible Tract Society. (Revised Edition.) 1.
7. Krishtiya Dharma-kosh: The Code of Duties of a Christian. By M. N. Náth. (Second.) 4.
8. Mriter Utthán: "The Raising of the Dead." By Reverend J. E. Payne. (Second.) 4.
9. Práchin Káhini: "The Old, Old Story." By H. C. Ráhá. (Seventh.) 2.

10. Ratane Jatan Nái, Jatna Kare Chhái: "Ashes Prized, Jewels Despised." By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. (Third.) 4.
11. Sishudiger Dharma-gita: Hymns for Children. By Reverend J. W. Thomas. (Third.) 2.
12. Tranopaya: The Way of Salvation. By H. C. Ráhá. (Third.) 2.

3.—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Dasa Abatár Charitra: An account of the Ten Incarnations of God. By Mahes Chandra De. 1.
2. Haribhakti Prabhá: The Power of Faith in Hari. By Sarat Chandra Ráya Chaudhuri. Poems and hymns expressive of faith in Hari or Krishna. 3.
3. Mátri Dharma: The Worship of the Mother. By Ananda Chandra Mitra. The author represents the world as the creation and manifestation of a female divinity whom he styles "The mother." His idea of divinity seems based upon the Hindu idea of *Adyá Sakti*. 2.
4. Mukti eban Táhár Sádhan Sambandhe Hindu Sástrer Upades: The Teaching of the Hindu *Sástras* concerning *Mukti* and the manner of effecting it. By Bipinbihári Ghosál. It is the object of this treatise to explain what the Hindu Sástras say regarding the nature of the divine principle, and its relation to the soul and the life principle of man, the principle of cosmic duality, the power of the soul over the body, the various modes of subjugating the senses and obtaining the *mukti* or spiritual liberation, &c. 4.
5. Nidarsan: Ascertainment. By Guru Gangá Aitch Chaudhuri. An orthodox tract. 2.
6. Prem Chintámani-tattwa-sár: The Essence of Love, Part I. By Ghanasayám Máhánta. A Baisnab work. 2.
7. Upendra Mohan Goswámir Baktritá: Sermon by Upendra Mohan Goswámi. It is the object of this sermon to prove on the authority of several important works on Hindu religion, that Chaitanya was an incarnation of the deity, and that there can be no harm, as some sceptical persons seem to think, in worshipping him as such. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Adbhut Rámáyan: Rámáyan in a new form. By Dwáraká Náth Kundu. (Third.) 2.

Science.—*Mathematical.*

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Arjyá Anka: Indigenous Arithmetic. By Chandra Kumár Chand. 1.
2. Ashu ankabodh: Quick Arithmetical Instructor. By Surya Náráyan Chattopádhyáya. 3.

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4. Dhárápát: Arithmetical Tables, Part I. By Iswar Chandra Sarmá. 2.
5. Dhárápát: Arithmetical Tables, Part I. By Kuchil Chandra Ghosh. 4.
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7. Ganit Parichaya: The Calculator. By Braja Náth Ráya. 1.
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9. Ganit-tattwa: Arithmetic. By Baradá Kánta Sen and others. 1.
10. Jamidári Mahájani o Bájár Hisáb: Zemindari, Mahájani, and Bazar Accounts. By Rákhál Chandra Chakrabarti. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Auka Prabesh: Entrance into Arithmetic, Part I. By Matilál Datta. (Second.) 1.
2. Dhárápát: Arithmetical Tables, Part I. By Hem Chandra Majumdár. (Eleventh.) 1.
3. Ditto: ditto. By Dwáraká Náth Pál. (Sixth.) 1.
4. Ditto: ditto. By Umesh Chandra Bhattáchárjya. (Third.) 2.
5. Ditto: ditto. By Kunja Bihári Sil. (Second.) 2.
6. Ditto: ditto. By the Calcutta School Book Society. (Not given.) 2.
7. Ditto: ditto. By Baisnab Chandra Sinha. (Fourth.) 3.
8. Jamidári Mahájani o Bájár Hisáb: Zemindari, Mahájani, and Bazar Accounts. By Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji, M.A. (Nineteenth.) 1.
9. Ditto: ditto. By ditto. (Twentieth.) 2.
10. Jamidári-Mahájani Hisáb: Zemindari and Mahájani Accounts, Part 1. By Tárini Charan Basu. (Ninth.) 3.
11. Kshetra-byábahár o Jarip Sambalit Pátiganit: Arithmetic with the Principles of Mensuration. By Gopál Chandra Banerji. (Ninth.) 2.
12. Maukhik Anka: Mental Arithmetic, Part II. By Prasanna Chandra Guha (Sixth.) 1.
13. Nutan Jamidári Mahájani: New Zemindari and Mahájani Accounts. By Abhaya Charan Ráya. (Fourth.) 2.
14. Sahaj Parimiti: Simple Mensuration. By Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji. (Eighth.) 2.

SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHERS).—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Dáktár Keninhám Krita Swásthya-rakshá Pratham Pustaker Byákhyán eban Prasnottar: Exposition and Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Brindában Chandra Dhar. 3.

2. Manual of Anatomy, Part 1. By Kali Prasanna Chaudhuri. Written with the view of supplying the want of a "suitable manual on anatomy for students learning medicine in the Bengali language," the existing works on the subject being considered "too elaborate and expensive." 1.
3. Padártha Bidyár Prasnottar: Catechism of Natural Science. By Rádháraman Ráya. 1.
4. Prákritik Bhubibaran: Physical Geography. By Gaur Kishor Ráya. 3.
5. Saral Sarir Pálan: Easy Sanitary Primer. By Jadu Nath Mukherji, L.M.S. This work, apparently based upon the author's well-known *Sarir Pálan*, is prepared "under orders of Government of Bengal," for use in pathsalas and primary schools. 1.
6. Saral Sarir Pálaner Prasnábali: Catechism of Easy Sanitary Primer. Author's name not given. A catechism of the last-mentioned work. 4.
7. Senetári Práimárer Prasnottar: Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Bihárikánta Chanda. 4.
8. Swásthya-rakshá Pratham-pustaker Prasnottar: Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Aswini Kumár Chakrabarti. 3.
9. Swásthya-rakshár Prasnábali o táhár uttar: Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. Author's name not given. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Padártha Bidyá: Elements of Natural Philosophy. By Akshaya Kumár Datta. (Twenty-second.) 2.
2. Prákritik Bhugol: Physical Geography. By Rádhiká Prasanna Mukherji. (Fourteenth.) 1.
3. Prakriti Páth: Elementary Lessons in Science, Part I. By Rájkrishna Ráya Chaudhuri. (Eighth.) 1.
4. Pránibrittánta: A Description of Animals, Part I. By Sátkari Datta. (Twelfth.) 2.
5. Sarir Pálan: A Primer on Preservation of Health. By Jadunáth Mukherji. "Revised under orders of the Governments of India and Bengal for vernacular schools." (Tenth.) 1.
6. Swásthya Rakshá: Preservation of Health. By Rádhiká Prasanna Mukherji. Thoroughly revised, and much new matter is introduced. (Seventeenth.) 3.

TRAVELS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Udásin Satyasrabár Asám Bhraman: Travels in Assam. By Rám Kumár Bhattáchárjya. Most places of interest in Assam; the natural scenery of Assam; its agriculture, trade, and commerce; caste system; caste usages; religion, religious festivals, &c., are described with the authority, minuteness, and accuracy of an observer who has visited the province more than once, and visited it with the intention of studying it and its people. Perhaps the first book of travels deserving of the name in Bengali. 1.

2. Yurop-prabásir Patra: The Letters of a Bengali Traveller in Europe. By Rabindra Náth Tagore. Thirteen letters descriptive of certain forms of English private and public life, as seen in England by a young Bengali Babu. Written in a thoroughly colloquial style. 4.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Abulqasimer Kathá: The Story of Abulqasim. The well-known story of Abulqasim reproduced in the Roman character. By J. J. Browne. 1.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

Primer.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Brihat Sishubodhak: The Large Infant Instructor. This is the old-fashioned primer. (Not known.) 2.
2. Nutan Sishubodhak: New Infant Instructor. The old-fashioned primer. (Fourth.) 1.
3. Sishubodhak: Infant Instructor. The old-fashioned primer. (Not known.) 1.
4. Ditto: ditto ditto. (Not given.) 2.
5. Ditto: ditto ditto. (Not given.) 3.
6. Ditto: ditto ditto. (Old edition.) 3.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Mahákabi Bhárat Chandra Ráya Gunákarer Grantha-sankalan Pustiká: A collection of the works of Bhárat Chandra Ráya. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Bidyá-Sundar: The well-known poem of Bhárat Chandra. (Second.) 1.
2. Padábali: Songs. Most of the songs collected in this book are well-known devotional songs composed by Rámprasád Sen, Kamalákánta Chakrabarti, Rájá Shib Chandra, and others. (Not known.) 2.
3. Pánchali Sastha Khanda: Pánchali in six parts. By Dásarathi Ráya. (Ninth.) 2.

RELIGION.

HINDU.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sachitra Rámáyan: The Illustrated Ramayan, Vol. II. Edited by Durgá Charan Gupta. Re-published from the Serampore edition of 1803. 2.

2. Trináther Panchálí: A Metrical Narrative of the Worship of Trináth. Edited by Adhar Chandra Bhattáchárjya. The god Trináth is a combined manifestation of Brahmá, Vishnu, and Mahádeb; and his earthly mission and mode of worship are stated to be similar to those of Satyanáráyan. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Bhakti-tattwa Sár: The Essence of the Philosophy of *Bhakti*. By Narottam Dás. (Third.) 1.
2. Ditto: ditto ditto ditto. (Second.) 2.
3. Brahma-baibarta Purán: Purán describing evolution from Brahma. (Third.) 1.
4. Mahábhárat: Káshidás's version of the well-known epic. (Second.) 2.
5. Mahábhárat Astádas Purba: Káshidás's Mahábhárat in eighteen books. (Not given.) 1.
6. Manasá-mangal: The Auspicious Story of the Goddess of Serpents. (Not known.) 3.
7. Muktálatábali: The Bush of Pearl-producing Creepers. (Old edition.) 3.
8. Rámáyan, Lanká Kánda: The War Canto of the Rámáyan. By Krittibás. (Second.) 1.
9. Sapta Kánda Rámáyan: The Rámáyan in seven books. By Krittibás. (Old edition.) 2.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Mahammad Mahsiner Jiban Charit: Memoir of Mahammad Mohsin. Translated by Pramatha Náth Mitra. This is a translation of a paper in English on the life of Mahammad Mohsin, the founder of the well-known Mohsin Fund, read by Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra, M. A., at a meeting of the Hughli Institution. 1.
2. Tápas-málá: Lives of Mahomedan Saints, Part II. Translated by Girish Chandra Sen. The lives of nine Mahomedan saints, presenting examples of sweetness, elevation, and depth of character of a really striking nature. 2.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Christie's Old Organ: Translated by Kámini Sil. *Christie's Old Organ* is a work of fiction in English illustrative of Christian Principles. 3.
2. Kathá-sarit-ságara: Ocean of Streams of Story, Part I, second half. Translated by Umesh Chandra Gupta. 1.

3. Párasya Upanyás: Persian Tales, Part I. Translated by Upendra Náth Basu. 3.
4. Ditto: ditto Part II. ditto by ditto 3.
5. Ditto: ditto Part III. ditto by ditto 3.
6. Sachitra Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani: The Illustrated Thousand and One Nights, vol. V. Translated by Satya Charan Gupta. 3.

LANGUAGE—[*Educational.*]

READER.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kathámálá: A Collection of Fables from Æsop. By Iswar Chandra Bidyáságar. (Thirty-fourth.) 2.

LAW.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Manukta Dáyabhágar Gauribhásá: A Bengali Translation of Manu's chapter on Inheritance. By Dharanidhar Ráya. 3.

MEDICINE.

[EUROPEAN.]

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Astra-Chikitsá: Surgery, Part I. Translated by Káshi Charan Gupta. The translator does not say from what work he is translating. 4.
2. Bhaisajya-tattwa: A medical work, No. 3. Translated by Biháriláł Bháduri. This is a Bengali translation of a homœopathic work on medicine by Dr. Henry Buck. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adrishta-Pariksha: Examination of Fate. Translated by Gopál Chandra Ráya. Napoleon's *Book of Fate.* 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sishu-palan: The Bringing-up of a Child. Translated by Gopál Chandrá Banerji. This is a translation of Dr. Morison's book entitled "The Parents' Friend."

POETRY —[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sukhadhám Binás: Paradise Lost, Part I. Translated by Mahim Chandra Gupta. Contains a translation of a portion of the first book of Paradise Lost. 4.
2. Tráyayana: The Iliad in Bengali, Part IV. Translated by Girish Chandra Mukherji. Comes down to very nearly the end of the 13th book. 1.

RELIGION.—(1).—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. Jihosuer Juddhádi Kriyár Brittánta: The Book of Joshua. Translated by Rev. J. W. Thomas. 3.
2. Prabhu Jishu Khrister Jiban Charit—Márka Likhita Susámachár: Life of the Lord Jesus Christ: the Gospel of St. Mark. Translated by the Bible Translation Society. 1.
3. Prabhu Jishu Khrister Preritdiger Kriyár Bibaran: The Acts of the Apostles. Translated by Rev. J. W. Thomas. 4.
4. Romioder Prati Pal Preriter Patra: St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Translated by Rev. J. W. Thomas. 4.
5. Sánti-sajyá: The Peaceful Death-bed By Tinkari Chatterji. Describes how some Indian Christians, male and female, died cheerfully and in peace through faith in Jesus Christ. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Adi Pustak eban Játrá Pustaker Pratham-bhag: Genesis and the First Book of Exodus. Translated by Rev. J. W. Thomas. (Not given.) 2.
2. Ditto: ditto. By ditto. (Not given.) 2.
3. Gita Sanhita. The Psalms. Translated by J. W. Thomas. (Revised.) 2.
4. Johan Likhita Susamáchár eban Tin Patra: The Gospel of St. John and Three Epistles. Translated by the Bible Translation Society. (Revised.) 2.
5. Luka Likhita Susamáchár: The Gospel of St. Luke. Translated by Rev. J. W. Thomas. (Not known.) 3.
6. Prabhu Jishu Khrister Jiban Charit; Márka Likhita Susámachár: Life of the Lord Jesus Christ; The Gospel of St. Mark. Translated by the Bible Translation Society. (Revised.) 1..

2.—HINDU.

First Edition.

1. Gadyánubádita Mahábhárat: Mahábhárat translated into Bengali Prose, Part VIII. Translated by Kali Prasanna Bhattáchárjya. 1.

2. Haribansa Parba: The book containing the history of the House of Hari, No. 1. 1.
3. Ditto: ditto, No. 2. 1.
4. Ditto: ditto, No. 3. 2.
5. Ditto: ditto, No. 4. 3.
6. Mahábhárat-Haribansa: The portion of the Mahábhárat which contains the history of the House of Hari. Part 1. 4.
7. Ditto: ditto, Part II. Translated by Bhuban Chandra Mukherji. 4.
8. Mahábhárat-Sabhá Parba: The Sabhá Parba of the Mahábhárat, Part I. Translated by Nimái Charan Sinha. 1.
9. Ditto: ditto, Part II. By Nimái Charan Sinha. 3.
10. Manu Sanhita: The Institutes of Manu, No. 8. Translated by Prasanna Kúmár Bidyáratna. 1.
11. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 9 and 10, (together). By ditto. 1.
12. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 11 and 12 (together). By ditto. 3.
13. Práchin Purán Sangraha-Haribansa: Compilation of the Old Puráns. The History of the House of Hari, Part II. 2.
14. Puran Sangraha-Haribansa: Pauránik Compilation. The History of the House of Hari, Part I. Translated by Chandramohan Tarkálankár. 4.
15. Rámáyan, Book IV. Nos. 1 and 2 (together). Translated by Rájkrishna Ráya. This is a metrical translation. 2.
16. Rámáyan, Book IV. No. 3 and book V, Nos. 1 and 2 (together). Translated by Rájkrishna Ráya. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Gadya Mahábhárat. The Mahábhárat in Prose, No. 52. (Second.) 1.
2. Ditto: Ditto No. 53, (Second.) 1.
3. Ditto: Ditto No. 54, (Second.) 2.
4. Ditto: Ditto No. 55, (Second.) 2.
5. Ditto: Ditto No. 56, (Second.) 3.
6. Ditto: Ditto No. 18, (Third.) 1.
7. Ditto: Ditto No. 19, (Third.) 1.
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12. Ditto: Ditto No. 24, (Third.) 3.
13. Ditto: Ditto No. 25, (Third.) 3.
14. Ditto: Ditto No. 26. (Third.) 4.
15. Jogbásistha Rámáyan, Vol. I. Translated by Ganesh Chandra Bhattáchárjya. (Second.) 2.
16. Ditto, Vol. II. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
17. Mahábhárat-khila Haribansa Parba: The portion of the Mahábhárat containing the history of the house of Krishna, Part I. Translated by Krishnadhan Bidyáratna. (Second.) 4.
18. Ditto: ditto, Part II. By ditto. (Second.) 4.
19. Ditto: ditto, Part III. By ditto. (Second.) 4.
20. Ditto: ditto, Part IV. By ditto. (Second.) 4.

21 to 26. Purán-Sangraha—Mahábhárat: Pauránik compilation—a Bengali translation of the Mahábhárat, Parts 9 to 14. By the late Kali Prasanna Sinha. (Third.) 1.

27 to 32. Ditto ditto, Parts 15 to 20. By ditto. (Third.) 2.

33 & 34. Ditto ditto, Parts 21 & 22. By ditto. (Third.) 3.

SCIENCE.—MATHEMATICAL.

[*Educational.*]

Other than the first Edition.

1. Euklider Jyámiti: Euclid's Geometry. Translated by Brahmamohan Mallik. This is a translation of the first two books, with notes and problems. (Twelfth.) 1.

PART IV.—ENGLISH.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Life and Career of Major Sir Louis Cavagnari. By Káli Prasanna Dé. Includes an account of the Second Afghan War. 3.
2. Life of Colesworthy Grant. By Pyári Chánd Mitra. The subject of the memoir was the founder of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 2.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Newman's Railway Map of India. By E. Fern. Shows the lines that are at work, the lines that are under construction, lines under survey, trunk roads, &c. (Third.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Stepping-stone to Geography. By Chandra Mohan Chatterji. "Intended for the junior classes in a higher class English School." 4.

Other Editions.

1. The Elements of Geography. By Jadu Gopál Chatterji. (Twelfth.) 1.
2. The First Geography. By H. Blochmann, M.A. (Eighteenth.) 2.

HISTORY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Hindu Tribes and Castes, Vol. III. By Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. Contains at its close three dissertations on caste, reprinted from the *Calcutta Review* and other periodicals. 2.
2. Indo-Aryans, Vol. I. By Dr. Rájendralála Mitra. The papers contained in this book are described as forming "contributions towards the elucidation of the ancient and mediæval history of the Indo-Aryans." 4.
3. Ditto, Vol. II. By ditto. 4.
4. The Modern History of Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, &c., Part II. By Luka Náth Ghosh. This part describes principally the most notable native families in Calcutta and the different districts of Bengal. 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Catechism of Little Arthur's History of England. By Atul Chandra Ráya. 4.
2. Landmarks of the History of India. By Mathuránáth Barman. This is a synopsis of Indian history, including the Hindu period and lists of battles, treaties, &c. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. An Epitome of the History of England. By Upendra Náth Chatterji. (Third.) 3.

LANGUAGE.

[*Educational.*]

1.—GRAMMAR.

First Edition.

1. English Accidence. By Tárini Charan Majumdár. Compiled from several works on English grammar, with the view of teaching Bengali boys the correct use of prepositions and voices of verbs. 3.

2.—KEYS.

First Edition.

1. A complete Key to the English Entrance Course for 1881, Part II. By Hara Mohan Mukherji. 1.
2. A complete Key to the English Entrance Course for 1881, Part I. By Hari Prasád Mukherji. 1.
3. Ditto ditto. By Braja Gopál Mukerji. 1.
4. A complete Key to Dr. Green's Readings from English History, Part III. By Shib Chandra Gui. 1.

5. A complete Key to the Entrance Course for 1881, Part III. By Hari Prassanna Mukherji and others. 2.
6. A Key to the Prose Part of Royal Reader, No. 5, Part I. By Banamáli Chatterji. 3.
7. An Analytically Explanatory Key to Prose Readings from English History, Part III, the English Entrance Course of the Calcutta University for 1881. By Rasiklál Sarkár. 1.
8. An Explanatory Key to the English Entrance Course for 1882. By ditto. 4.
9. Annotation on Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. By Hirálál Pál, B.A. 2.
10. Annotations on the Entrance Course for 1881. Author's name not given. 1.
11. Complete Key to Sime's Selections or Readings in Poetry, Part I. By Rasiklál Sarkár. 1.
12. Key to Sime's Selections, Part II. By ditto. 3.
13. Notes on Green's Prose Readings from English History, Part III. By Bholá Náth Pál, M.A. 1.
14. Notes on the Extracts from Robinson Crusoe. By Jadu Náth Ghosh. 1.
15. Notes on the Merchant of Venice. By S. Lobb. 2.
16. Notes on the Prose Portions of the F. A. Course for 1882. By Prasanna Kumár Láhiri. 3.
17. Part I or No. A of a Complete Key to the Prose Part of Lethbridge's (large) Selections. By Rasiklál Sarkár. 4.
18. Supplement to Annotations on Green's Readings from English History, Part III. By Rev. R. Robinson. 1.
19. The Student's Key to the Entrance Course for 1881. By Binod Bihári Banerji. 1.

3.—Literature.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Selections from Prose for the F. A. Examination, 1881. By Suresh Chandra Deb. (Second.) 1.

Law.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Glossary of Indian Law Terms. By Prasanna Kumár Sen. "A glossary of Arabic, Persian, and other terms generally used in Indian Courts." 2.
2. A Summary of Mahomedan Law. By ditto. 2.
3. Bench and Bar. An anonymous pamphlet on the celebrated case of *Empress* v. *Abdul Sobhan*. 3.
4. Calcutta Law Reports, Vol. VIII. Edited by G. S. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law. 4.
5. Index to the Reported Judgments on Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from India. By Anil Chandra Mukherji. 3.
6. Indian Case Law on Torts. By R. D. Alexander. Indian Rulings on Torts for the last 18 or 20 years, arranged under appropriate heads. 4.

7. Note on the Draft Rent Bill of the Rent Commission. By the East Bengal Landholders' Association. Many of the provisions of the draft Rent Bill are opposed from the zemindars' point of view. 2.
8. Privy Council Judgments on Appeals from India, Vol. II. Edited by Pránnáth Saraswati, M.A., B.L., and another. Embraces decisions from 1863 to 1871. 4.
9. The Compendium of Criminal Rulings, Part II. By Kedár Náth Ghosh. 4.
10. The Law relating to the Hindu Widow. By Trailokya Náth Mitra. Contains the lectures on law delivered in 1879 by the Tagore Law Professor. 1.
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12. Thirty-nine Articles on the Report of the Rent Law Commission. By the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál. Reprinted from the *Hindoo Patriot*, 1880-81. 3.

MEDICINE.

EUROPEAN.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Indian Notes about Dogs. Author's name not given. Gives the treatment of the various diseases of dogs, and describes several varieties of that animal. 2.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

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5. An Address read at a Public Meeting of the Social Union. Author's name not given. 1.
6. Annual Report of the American Free Baptist Mission in Southern Bengal. By J. L. Phillips. 3.

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35. The Indian Ryot, Land-tax, Permanent Settlement, and the Famine. By Abhaya Charan Dás. Consists of a mass of extracts from official papers, &c., tending to show that Lord Cornwallis' zemindari settlement has been a source of great injustice and hardship to the Bengal ryot. 3.

36. Indo-Aryans: Their History, Creed, and Practice. By Rámchandra Ghosh, F.R.S.L. Deals with the Vaidik age. 2.
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Other Editions.

1. Dainty Dishes for Indian Tables. Author's name not given. (Second.) 3.
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[*Educational.*]

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[*Educational.*]

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[*Educational.*]

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MISCELLANEOUS—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. The History of the Persian Language, and an Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations by Sir William Jones. Editors' name not given. (Second.) 2.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

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2. The Moallakát: The Suspended Poems. Translated by Sir William Jones. The Moallakát are seven Arabic poems, which are stated to have been suspended by their author in the temple of Mecca as the best of their kind. (Second.) 2.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

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Other than the First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica: Lalit-Vistara, Fasc. I. Translated by Rájendralála Mitra. The *Lalit-Vistara* contains memoirs of the early life of Sákya Sinha. (Revised.) 2.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica: Kathá Sarit Ságara: Ocean of the Streams of Story, Fasc. VI. Translated by C. H. Tawney, M.A. 1.
2. Ditto: Ditto, Fasc. VII. By ditto. 2.
3. Ditto: Ditto, Fasc. VIII. By ditto. 3.
4. Ditto: Ditto, Fasc. IX. By ditto. 3.
5. Tárábati (a name). Translated by Rájá Saurindro Mohan Tagore. An old-fashioned tale, originally written in Bengali by the translator's mother. 4.

HISTORY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica: History of the Caliphas by Jalaluddin A's Suyuti, Fasc. V. Translated by Major H. S. Jarret. 1.
2. Ditto: ditto, Fasc. VI. By ditto. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*Educational.*]

1. Sih-nasr-i-Zahuri: A Prose-work by Zahuri. Translated by Maulvi Abdus Salem. This is the Persian text of the F.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Selections from the Prem Ságar and Bagh-o-Bahar. Translated by Adalat Khan. (Second.) 2.

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First Edition.

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[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

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FICTION.

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1. Khyál Sháhajáde Benazir au Budare Munirká: The Story of Shazada Benazir and Budare Munir. By Amar Chánd Misra. A love story. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Gayáká Bhugol: The Geography of Gya. By Pandit Shib Náráyan Tribedi. Gives a description of the geographical features of the district of Gya, and of the roads, police stations, administrative divisions, &c., in that district. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Chhotá Bhugal: Geographical Primer. By Ganpat Sing. (Fourth.) 2.
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LANGUAGE.

[*Educational.*]

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First Edition.

1. Hindi Sabda ki Banabat: The Structure of Hindi Words. By Harihar Charan Lál. 1.

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1. Bhásátahoa-dipiká: A Treatise on Hindi Grammar. By Pandit Shibnáráyan Tribedi. (Sixth.) 4.

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First Edition.

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3. Baran Purkásh: Alphabetical Primer, Part I. By Sarup Sing. 1.
4. Paharé Hindi: Hindi Primer. Author's name not given. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Hindi Kitab: Hindi Reader, No. 1. By Munshi Rádhálál (Twelfth.) 2.

2. Sidhi Hindi: Easy Hindi Primer. By Pandit Baldeo Misra. (Sixth.) 4.

3.—Readers.

First Edition.

1. Bála Charitra: Stories of Boys. By Srikrishna Kshatri. A few short stories of children, illustrative of good moral principles. 2.

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Miscellaneous.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

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Other Edition.

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SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

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First Edition.

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1. Purábritta Sár: Digest of History. By Gobinda Chandra Sinha and Badri Nath Tewari. This is a Hindi version of Babu Bhudeb Mukherji's Ancient History in Bengali. (Second.) 1.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

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1. Chárupáth: Entertaining lessons, Part I. By Pandit Durgá Prasád Misra. This is a Hindi version of Babu Akshaya Kumár Datta's well-known reader entitled Chárupáth. Part I. 4.

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First Edition.

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2. Matti Olákada Mangal Samáchár: The Gospel of St. Mathew. Translated by Rev. A. Nuthall. 3.

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SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

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First Edition.

1. Bibi Solemár Puthi: The Story of Bibi Solemá. By Nasi Ali Khan. 2
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6. Tuhufatul Mubtudi Akbar us Salat: A Present for Beginners, and information relating to the *Namaz*. By ditto. (Second.) 1.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Fiction.

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1. Amir Hamzar Puthi: The Story of Amir Hamza. 1.

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1. Abu Samar Puthi: The Story of Abu Sama. (Old Edition.) 3.
2. Chahar Darwesh: The Story of the Four Dervishes. (Old Edition.) 1.
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4. Gule Hormuz Báháriá: The Story of Gul and Hormuz, with songs. (Third.) 2.
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69. Biswa Bandhu: The Universal Friend: A monthly paper, No. 8. Edited by Kishorilál Ráya. This little periodical gives preference to subjects of a philosophical nature and endeavours to explain Hindu mythology in the rational method. 1.
70. Biswasi: A monthly paper, Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by Nagendra Chandra Mitra. A new journal which will probably deal largely with religious and theological questions from the point of view of the Brahma Samaj of India, headed by Babu Keshub Chandra Sen. 3.
71 & 72. Ditto: Ditto, Vol I, Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by ditto. 4.
73 to 75. Hindu Darsan: A monthly paper, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Bidhubhusan Mitra. This is essentially a journal of imaginative literature. 1.
76 to 78. Ditto: ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 4 to 9. Edited by ditto. 3.
79 to 81. Ditto: ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 4 and 5 and Nos. 10 to 12. Edited by ditto. 4.
82 to 85. Kalpadruma: A monthly paper, Vol. II, No 12, and Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Dwáraká Náth Bidyábhusan. 1.
86 to 92. Ditto: ditto, Vol. III, Nos. 4 to 10. Edited by ditto. 3.
93. Kalpalatá: A monthly paper, Vol. I, Nos. 11 and 12 (together). Edited by Tárak Náth Gánguli. Consists principally of imaginative literature, poems, tales, &c. 3.
94 to 97. Kalpaná: Fancy. A monthly paper, Vol. I, Nos. 2 to 6. Edited by Haridás Banerji. 1.
98 to 101. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 7 to 10. Edited by ditto. 3.
102 & 103. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 11 and 12, and Vol. II, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 4.
104. Kheyál: Freak, Vol. II, No. 14. Edited by Nandalál Ráya. Tales, humorous and satirical pieces, &c. 1.
105 & 106. Khristiya Mahilá: The Christian Woman. A monthly paper, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Miss Kámini Sil. Consists of easy female compositions in prose and verse. 1.
107 & 108. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
109 to 113. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. 1, Nos. 5 to 9. Edited by ditto. 3.
114 to 116. Krishi-tattwa: A monthly journal of agriculture, Vol. II, Nos. 7 to 12, and Vol. III, No. 1. Edited by Nritya Gopál Chaterji. 1.
117 to 120. Ditto: ditto, Vol. III, Nos. 2 to 5. Edited by ditto. 2.

121 to 103. Krishi-tattwa: A monthly journal of agriculture, Vol. III, Nos. 6 to 9. Edited by Nritya Gopal Chaterji. 3.

124. Ditto: ditto, Vol. III, No. 10. Edited by ditto. 4

125. Naba Bhárati: A monthly paper, Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by Dharanidhar Sarkár. A new journal, consisting of short tales and small paragraphs on a variety of subjects. 1.

126 to 128. Nalini: The Lotus. A monthly paper, Nos. 9 to 11. Edited by Norendra Náth Basu. 1.

129 & 130. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, No. 12, and Vol. II, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 2.

131 & 132. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. III, Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by ditto. 3.

133 & 134. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. IV, Nos. 4 to 6. Edited by ditto. 4.

135 & 136. Panchánanda: A monthly paper, Nos. 11 and 12. Edited by Indranáth Benerji. A comic and satirical journal. 1.

137. Ditto: ditto, Vol. II, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 2.

138. *Ditto: ditto,* Vol. II, No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.

139 & 140 Ditto: ditto, Vol. II, Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by ditto. 4.

141. Sadánanda: A monthly comic and satirical journal, Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by Harihar Nandi. Dull and coarse. 2.

142 to 144. Ditto: ditto, Vol. I. Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by ditto. 3.

145. Samiran: The Wind. A monthly paper, Vol. I, No. 7. Edited by Kedár Náth Chatterji and others. 1.

146 & 147. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol I, Nos. 8 to 10. Edited by ditto. 2.

148 & 149. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, Nos, 11 and 12, and Vol. II, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 3.

150 & 151. Saraswati: A monthly journal, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Rasiklál Mitra. It is the object of this periodical to supply the reader with more solid and useful matter than what is usually found in Bengali periodicals. 4.

152. Srikshetra Chitra, Part I. Edited by Kshetra Chandra Basu. A paper written in a metaphysical and mystical style. 4.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Panchánanda: A monthly comic and satirical journal, Vol. I, No. I. Edited by Indranáth Banerji. (Second.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bálak Hitaishi: The Boy's Well-wisher. A monthly paper, Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by Jánaki Prasád Dé. A new periodical, consisting of poems, tales, &c., likely to be read by Bengali boys with interest. 4.

2 to 4. Bámábodhini Patriká: A monthly paper for the instruction of women, Nos. 191 to 193. Edited by Umesh Chandra Datta 1.

5 to 8. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 194 to 197. Edited by ditto. 2.

9 to 12. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 198 to 201. Edited by ditto. 3.

13 & 14. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 202 & 203. Edited by ditto. 4.

RELIGION—1.—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1 to 3. Khristiya Bândhab: The Christian Friend. A monthly paper, Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Rev. J. W. Thomas. 1.
4 to 6. Ditto ditto. Ditto, Vol. III, Nos. 4 to 6. Edited by ditto. 2.
7 to 9. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. III, Nos. 7 to 9. Edited by ditto. 3.
10 & 11. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. III, Nos. 10 and 11. Edited by ditto. 4.

2.—HINDU.

First Edition.

1. Nirapeksha Dharma-tattwa: Impartial Enquiry into Religion. Part I, No. 1. Edited by the Manager, Nirapeksha Dharma Rakshini Sabhá. This paper is the organ of a new religious society established in Calcutta, called the *Nirapeksha Dharma Rakshini Sabhá*. The object of the society is to bring educated sceptical Babus to the path of faith, to explain the deeper principles of Hinduism, and to encourage those who desire to study the Hindu *Sastras*. 4.

PART II,—ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LAW.

First Edition.

1. The Law Review: A monthly law journal, Vol. I, Nos. 6 and 7. Edited by the members of the High Court Bar. Original articles, reports of cases, &c. 2.
2. Ditto: ditto, Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 2.
3. Ditto: ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 4 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.
4. Ditto: ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 5 and 6 (together). Edited by N. N. Ghosh. 4.
5 & 6. The Legal Companion; A monthly law journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 10 to 12, and Vol. IX, No. 1. Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sen. 1.
7 to 9. Ditto: ditto, Vol. IX, Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
10. Ditto: ditto, Vol. IX, No. 5. Edited by ditto. 3.
12. Ditto: ditto, Vol. IX, Nos. 6 to 9 (together). Edited by ditto. 4.

MEDICINE.

EUROPEAN.

First Edition.

1. The Calcutta Medical News: A monthly abstract of the medical sciences, Vol. I, Nos. 9 and 10. Edited by Rákháldás Ghosh, L.M.S. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLIX, Part I, No. 4. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 1.
2 & 3. Ditto, ditto, Part II, Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by the Natural History Secretary. 1.
4. Ditto, Vol. L, Part I, No. 1, 1881. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 2.
5. Ditto, Vol. L, Part II, No. 1, 1881. Edited by the Natural History Secretary. 2.
6. Ditto. Extra number to Part I for 1880. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 2.
7. Ditto, Vol. L, Part I, No. 2, 1881. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 3.
8. Ditto, Vol. L, Part II, No. 2, 1881. Edited by the Natural History Secretary. 3.
9. Ditto, Vol. L, Part I, Nos. 3 and 4 (together). Edited by the Philological Secretary. 4.
10. Ditto. Vol. L, Part II, No. 3. Edited by the Natural History Secretary. 4.
11. The Bengal Magazine: A monthly paper, No. 102. Edited by Rev. Lál Bihári Dé. 1.
12 & 13. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 103 and 104. Edited by ditto. 2.
14 to 19. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 105 to 810. Edited by ditto. 3.
20 to 22. The Calcutta Fortnightly Review: A bi-monthly journal, Vol. II, Nos. 19 to 21. Edited by the Rev. R. W. Gough. "A family journal and critical paper."
23 to 25. Ditto: ditto, Vol. II, Nos. 22 to 24. Edited by ditto. 4.
26 & 27. The Calcutta Magazine: A monthly paper. February and March 1881. Edited by Owen Aratoon. 1.
28 & 29. Ditto: ditto, April and May 1881. Edited by ditto. 2.
30 & 31. Ditto: ditto, September and November 1881. Edited by ditto. 4.
32. The Calcutta Review: A quarterly journal, No. 143. Edited by J. W. Furrell. 1.
33. Ditto: ditto, No. 144. Edited by ditto. 2.
34. Ditto: ditto, No. 145. Edited by ditto. 3.
35. Ditto: ditto, No. 146. Edited by ditto. 4.
36. The Indian Forester: A quarterly journal of forestry, Vol. VI, No. 3. Edited by J. S. Gamble. 1.
37. Ditto: ditto, Vol. VI, No. 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
38. Ditto: ditto, Vol. VII, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 3.
39. Ditto: ditto, Vol. VII, No. 2. Edited by ditto. 4.
40 & 41. The Masonic Herald: A monthly journal of freemasonry January and February 1881. Edited by W. Burroughs. 1.
42 to 45. Ditto: ditto, March to June 1881. Edited by ditto. 2.
46 to 49. Ditto: ditto, July to October 1881. Edited by ditto. 3.
50. Ditto: ditto, November 1881. Edited by ditto. 4.

51 to 53. The Oriental Miscellany: A monthly journal, Nos. 22 to 24. Edited by Beni Mádhab Banerji. 1.
54 & 55. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 25 and 26. Edited by ditto. 2.
56 to 59. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 27 to 30. Edited by ditto. 3.
60 & 61. Ditto: ditto, Nos. 31 and 32. Edited by ditto. 4.

RELIGION.—1.—BRAHMA.

First Edition.

1 & 2. The Theistic Review and Interpreter: A monthly journal, August and September, 1881. Edited by P. C. M. This is an organ of the Brahma Samaj of India headed by Babu Keshub Chandra Sen, 4.

2.—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. The Indian Evangelical Review: "A quarterly journal of missionary thought and effort," Vol. VII, No. 27. Edited by Rev. K. S. Macdonald. 1.
2. Ditto: ditto, Vol. VII, No. 28. Edited by ditto. 2.
3. Ditto: ditto, Vol. VII, No. 29. Edited by ditto. 3.
4. Ditto: ditto, Vol. VII. Edited by ditto. Gives the contents of the 7th volume of the journal, as well as an index to that volume. 3.
5. The Oriental Baptist: A bi-monthly evangelical record, Vol. III, No. 6. Edited by the Rev. G. Pearce. 3.

SCIENCE.—[*Natural.*]

Ornithology.

First Edition.

1. Stray Feathers, Vol. IX, No. 4. Edited by A. O. Hume, C.B. 1.
2. Ditto, Vol. IX, Nos. 5 and 6 (together). Edited by ditto. 4.

PART III.—HINDI PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1 to 4. Kshatriya Patrika: Kshatriya Journal. A monthly journal, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 4. Edited by Ramdin Sinha. Contains articles on a variety of subjects. The tone of the paper is orthodox. 3.
5 to 7. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 5 to 7. Edited by ditto. 4.

BI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MEDICINE.—[*European.*]

First Edition.

1 & 2. Bhisak: The Physician. A monthly journal, Vol. I, Nos. I and II. Edited by Durgádás Ráya. This journal is issued by a medical society at Dacca. It contains original articles, reports of hospital cases, &c. 1.
3. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, No. 3. Edited by ditto. 2.
4 to 6. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, Nos. 4 to 6. Edited by ditto. 3.
7. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, No. 7. Edited by ditto. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1 & 2. The Bengal Miscellany: A monthly journal, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Jyotish Chandra Chatterji. A new periodical started for the benefit of "all classes of readers and all parties and sects." 3.

PART II.—BENGALI AND HINDI PERIODICALS.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1. Dharma-Sabhá Másik Patriká: The monthly journal of the Dharma-Sabhá. Vol. I, Nos. 2 and 3 (together). Edited by Ambiká Charan Ghosh. This is the organ of an orthodox religious society of Hindus at Bankipur. 4.

PART III.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1 to 4. Jnán Prabhá: The Light of Knowledge. A monthly paper, Vol. I, Nos. 3 to 9. Edited by Kumár Umesh Chandra Ráya. A considerable portion of this journal is devoted to the reproduction of Sanskrit works, with Bengali translations. 1.
5. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Vol. I, No. 10. Edited by ditto. 2.

TRI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI, ENGLISH, AND HINDI PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1. Pátná Dharma-Sabhá Másik Patriká: The monthly journal of the Patna Dharma Sabhá, which declares "Hinduism to be the best of all the systems of religion." Edited by Ambiká Charan Ghosh. 2.

PART II.—BENGALI, HINDI, AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1 to 6. Dharma Prachárak: The Propagator of Religion. A monthly paper, No. 15 and Nos. 34 to 38. Edited by Srikrishna Prasanna Sen. It is the object of this periodical to defend and explain Hinduism. 1.

7 to 11. Ditto: ditto. Ditto, Nos. 32 and 33, Nos. 39 and 40, and Nos. 41 and 42. Edited by ditto. 3.

FORM I.—*Total Books of all kinds received from the different divisions in Bengal—1,476.*

Number.	Divisions.	English.		Other Languages.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagulpore	...	...	2	2,100
2	Burdwan	2	1,500	45	39,393
3	Chittagong	...	...	11	6,000
4	Dacca	3	750	170	182,950
5	Orissa	...	...	49	74,500
6	Patna	...	...	68	71,900
7	Presidency	10	5,300	98	72,185
8	Town of Calcutta	216	154,482	802	1,527,593
	TOTAL	231	162,032	1,245	1,976,621

FORM II.—*Total number of Books and Copies in English and other languages.*

ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
231	162,032	1,245	1,976,621

FORM III.—*Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1881, being 1,011.*

Number.	LANGUAGES.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	SUBJECTS.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic . . .	...	1	1	Biography . .	10	4
2	Assamese . .	6	1	2	Drama . . .	72	...
3	Bengali . .	536	100	3	Fiction . . .	41	31
4	English . .	132	17	4	History . . .	35	3
5	Hindi . . .	35	14	5	Language . .	234	14
6	Mondari . .	...	2	6	Law . . .	16	3
7	Musulmani-Bengali	26	19	7	Medicine . .	19	5
8	Persian . . .	6	1	8	Miscellaneous .	115	8
9	Sanskrit . .	19	32	9	Philosophy . .	8	1
10	Sántáli . . .	1	1	10	Poetry . . .	114	15
11	Urdu . . .	18	...	11	Politics . . .	...	...
12	Uriya . . .	38	6	12	Religion . .	93	108
				13	Science (Mathematical) . . .	40	2
				14	Science (Natural and others) . .	18	...
				15	Travels . . .	2	...
	TOTAL .	817	194		TOTAL .	817	194

FORM IV.—*Exhibiting the number of Periodicals published during 1881, amounting in all to 60 Magazines and Periodicals for 1881.*

MONTHLY.		BI-MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.		HALF-YEARLY.		QUARTERLY.		FORTNIGHTLY.		WEEKLY.		BI-WEEKLY.		UNCERTAIN.	
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
8	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3

Table of Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1881,—Total 1,476.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subjects.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography	3	10	1	.....	*Vide* separate report.
2	Drama	.....	72	.....	1	
3	Fiction	5	64	3	1	
4	History (including Geography)	13	24	1	.....	
5	Language	21	210	17	68	
6	Law	25	10	.....	.....	
7	Medicine	3	23	3	11	
8	Miscellaneous	111	245	2	24	
9	Philosophy	4	4	1	3	
10	Poetry	15	108	6	4	
11	Politics	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Religion	18	178	24	76	
13	Science (Mathematical)	8	33	1	.....	
14	Science (Natural and others)	5	15	.....	.....	
15	Travels	.....	2	.....	.....	
	Total	231	998	59	188	
1	Originals	214	855	25	112	
2	Republications { Originals	3	48	34	5	
	Republications { Translations	2	1	.....	.....	
3	Translations	12	94	.....	71	
	Total	231	998	59	188	
1	Educational	50	340	18	66	
2	Non-educational	181	658	41	122	
	Total	231	998	59	188	

Uni-linguals	1,011
Bi-linguals	161
Periodicals (in number)	304
Total	1,476

Report on the Bengal Library for 1881.

The number of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1881 was 1,476, which is less than the number received in 1880 by 346. Under the rule which excludes new editions which are merely reprints from the operation of Act XXV of 1867, a large number of publications was not purchased by the Government in 1881. But for the operation of that rule the number of books received would probably have been as high as in the exceptional years 1874 and 1880.

In point of quality there is no great variation from year to year in the great mass of native publications. But with regard to that small and select portion by which the advance of native literature can most fitly be judged the quality of the publications of 1881 maintained the high standard which it reached in 1880.

Biography.—The best biographical work published during the year was a *Life of Rájá Rámmohun Ráy*, by Babu Nagendra Náth Chatterji. It is perhaps the best biography of an Indian celebrity yet written in Bengali, and is more comprehensive than any other memoir of the great reformer that has been published in this country. In the collection and arrangement of materials and in the style of narration the author has followed the method usually adopted by European biographers; and the result is a memoir which is exceedingly interesting both as a repository of information and as a piece of literary composition. *Arya Jibani*, a work by Babu Ramánáth Saraswati, M.A., containing biographical sketches of Chandragupta, Sankaráchárjya, Asoka, and other celebrities of ancient India, was published last year for educational purposes. A memoir of Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, based upon Mary Elizabeth Herbert's English work, was brought out by a Native Christian for the benefit of the Native Christian community of this country. As a contribution to Bengali literature, it must be allowed to possess some interest. The publication of a brief Bengali memoir of Hahnemann, the founder of homœopathy, by Babu Mahendra Náth Ráy, points to the growing popularity of the new system of medicine in this country, and may be ascribed to the influence of that anti-orthodox style of thought which is one of the chief results of English education in Bengal, and which leads educated Bengalis to show a decided preference for revolutionary characters and agencies in most departments of human life. The second volume of Babu Troilakya Náth Sányál's Bengali memoir of Chaitanya passed through its second edition; and the Asiatic Society of Bengal commenced publishing a revised edition of Dr. Rajendralála Mitra's translation of the *Lalit Vistara*. Memoirs of Sir Louis Cavagnari and Mr. Colesworthy Grant were also written in English during the year by native gentlemen.

Drama.—It is seldom that remarks of a favourable character can be made under this head, and it is therefore gratifying to observe that the Bengali drama exhibited some improvement. This improvement was noticeable in the works of certain authors, both in the style of composition, and in the superior conception of the drama as a branch of poetry. The best work coming under this head was a small tragedy by Babu Rabindra Náth Tagore, entitled *Rudrachanda*. The story relates to the time of Prithwiraj of Delhi, whose last struggle for Hindu sovereignty is a favourite subject with Bengali poets and writers of fiction. But the work under notice is not written in a spirit of sentimental patriotism. One of its principal objects is to describe the workings of a mind completely possessed by feelings of hatred and vindictiveness on account of personal wrongs; and this object has been accomplished with remarkable success. *Rábanbadha*, a drama by Babu Girish Chandra Ghosh, describing the fall of the demon-king in the war of the *Rámáyan*, was a work of a much higher order than those of Burtalá dramatists descriptive of similar stories. It should be observed, however, that Babu Girish Chandra

Ghosh, who probably intends to write a series of what many people would call *mythological* dramas, reproduces the times and characters, not of Valmiki and Vyasa, but of their faint, feeble, and, in many respects, false Bengali representatives, Krittibás and Káshidás. Babu Manmohan Basu's *Párthaparájaya Natak*, a drama describing the defeat of Arjun, was also a better work than most productions of its kind. Another good drama was the *Til-tarpan Natak*. It is written smartly and with some humour; its object being to ridicule the present fashion of writing love stories and heroic poems on the subject of India's political freedom. It is a satirical work, but not open to the objection which might be urged against certain other dramas which were published during the year, with the view of exposing the failings of individuals personally known to the authors. Works of this description appear every year, and indicate not only bad taste and bad culture in both author and reader, but also to some extent the weakening of the moral power of Hindu society over its offending members, at least in the great cities and towns of Bengal, in consequence of which injured or angry men are driven to adopt the questionable method of giving publicity by means of the press to offences against social or domestic morality. *Valmiki Pratibhá*, by Babu Dwijendra Náth Tagore, was an exceedingly good opera published during the year under review. It is a significant fact that among the Bengali publications, not used or intended for educational purposes, which command a large sale in the market, works coming under this head occupy a conspicuous place. As many as fifteen dramas passed through new editions last year; and the number on the register of the Library would probably have been larger but for the enforcement during the last six months of 1881 of the rule prohibiting the purchase of editions republished without alteration. The two other classes of Bengali publications which sell largely are works of fiction and translations of Sanskrit mythological works.

Fiction.—Several new works of fiction were received, but none of them was of striking merit. Most works coming under this head are in fact written without a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the literary art. The different parts of a story are generally badly developed and badly connected with each other; and artistic unity is a thing which is often lost sight of. The writers seem to have no idea of proportion, and seem to write for the sake of writing. They seldom give expression to a matured thought or a genuine feeling. The men and women whom they introduce into their stories look like actors and actresses, rather than real men and women. The writers aim at temporary effect, and accordingly compress into their stories as many sensational incidents as they can invent, without regard to propriety or probability. Bengali works of fiction are for these reasons generally worthless as works of art. One word, however, may be said in their favour, and that is that some among them are now written with the view of giving expression to other than amorous sentiments. Love is, of course, the theme of almost all writers of Bengali fiction, but it is gratifying to observe that in certain cases love stories are so told as to illustrate what their authors undoubtedly consider enlightened views of social and domestic life. The writers of such stories are all young Bengalis who have received an English education and have lost their respect for caste, polygamy, widowhood, zemindari supremacy, and other time-honoured institutions. They give ex-

pression to their views in a manner which is not alway just or judicious; but reflections on such subjects, even if unsound or ill-written, are nevertheless more valuable than an average Bengali love-story. The best Bengali writers of fiction, such as Baboos Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Romesh Chandra Datta, wrote no novels last year; some of their novels, however, as well as an exceedingly good novel by Baboo Tárak Náth Gánguli, entitled *Swarnalatá*, passed through new editions.

History and Geography.—Geographical works for the use of schools were published last year in English, Hindi, and Urdu. Among them the Hindi work entitled *Gayáká Bhugol*, or the Geography of Gya, was the most interesting. It gives a description of the geographical features of the district of Gya, and of the roads, police-stations, administrative divisions, &c., in that district. The most important works of historical and antiquarian interest were written in English; The chief among them, were the third volume of Mr. Sherring's *Hindu Tribes and Castes;* Dr. Rajendralála Mitra's *Indo-Aryans* in two volumes; and the second volume of Baboo Loka Náth Ghosh's *Modern History of Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, &c.* The last mentioned work describes the most notable native families in Calcutta and the different districts of Bengal. A few historical works were also written in English for use in schools. No new historical work, whether for educational or for other purposes, was written in Bengali during the year. The art of historical composition has not yet been cultivated with any degree of attention by native authors. Articles possessing historical interest do appear from time to time in Bengali periodicals, but they are generally antiquarian, rather than historical, in character. The educated Bengali seems, indeed, to have a special fondness for antiquarian research. He displays a peculiar shrewdness and aptitude in the discussion of dates and pedigrees; but he seems incapable of grasping large historical questions, or of conducting historical investigations on numerous lines of enquiry. He has freed himself, no doubt, from the artificial trammels formerly imposed upon his intellect; and, as a consequence, he displays in his books and periodicals a remarkable capacity for rationalistic speculation; but the genuine historical faculty is still dormant. No considerable history has yet been written by a native author.

Language.—In the year under review grammatical works, keys, primers and readers for the use of schools were produced in the usual abundance. It seems, indeed, that, with few exceptions, books of this class are intended to be speculative ventures, rather than improved text-books compiled upon principles suggested by accurate observation and long experience. In one respect, however, readers and primers, especially those among them that are written in Bengali, are now seen to possess a character which was not, some years ago, very general in works of their class. Lessons on subjects of scientific interest enter more largely into them now than in former years. Among the readers brought out during the year the most interesting were *Mátár Upades* by Srimati Hemangini, *Nitipáth* by Pandit Ramgati Nyáyaratna, *Sáhitya-sopán* by Sarat Chandra Lahiri, and *Sandarbhábali* by Hari Náth Banerji. Pandit Ramgati's work is intended to be an addition to the very small stock of books on morality yet written in Bengali; and Srimati Hemangini, who writes about the duties and social position of Bengali women, puts forth

in her work a very moderate view of the rights and privileges of her sex, and advises her country-women to endeavour to be useful and affectionate rather than sentimental and ambitious. Among the writers of keys the most indefatigable are Babus Kasiklál Sarkár and Suresh Chandra Deb of Calcutta, and Baboo Dwáraka Náth Pál of Dacca. The first two deal with the higher text-books, the last with the lower. In literature, an able and exceedingly interesting work, entitled *Bhrantibinod*, was written during the year by Baboo Kali Prasanna Ghosh. It consists of a number of essays in which some of the chief defects of modern civilisation are exposed in a serio-comic style. The tone of the work is one of elevated and uncompromising morality throughout, and is in several places singularly earnest and eloquent. A literary compilation, entitled *Aitihásik Sandarbha*, was published during the year by Baboo Srináth Chand. The compiler's object is to supply the schools of Bengal with a good historical reader of the nature of Green's Readings from English History, and that is why he calls his book "Readings from Indian History." But the pieces selected by him are mostly taken from Bengali works of fiction, and contain descriptions of events in Indian history which cannot stand a strict historical criticism. Baboo Shib Kishor Chakrabarti published a literary compilation called *Sáhitya-kusum*, consisting of selections in prose and poetry, from the writings of the most distinguished Bengali authors. New readers were also published in Hindi, Sanskrit, and Uriya. .

Law.—The legal publications of the year were of the usual kind—law reports, translations of statutes, republications of standard works on Hindu and Mahomedan law, pamphlets on important cases like that of Abdool Sobhan of Patna, the Tagore Law Lectures, digests of Hindu and Mahomedan law, &c., Mr. Sconce's book on the Law of Master and Servant, and the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal's Thirty-nine Articles on the Report of the Rent Law Commission, were perhaps the most interesting publications received during the year under this head.

Medicine.—Medical publications are either original works, republications, or translations. The second of these three classes consists chiefly, if not exclusively, of Sanskrit works on medicine, such as Charak and Suruta. The third class, that of translations, also refers principally to Hindu works on medicine, and only in rare instances to European works on the subject, whether homœopathic or allopathic. But the first class, comprising original works, refers far oftener to European systems of medicine than to Indian; original works in Bengali on the Hindu system of medicine seldom exceeding one or two a year. It is only in Bengali periodicals, and chiefly in the *Arya Darsan*, that papers on the Indian system of medicine often appear. Of the two European systems of medicine, allopathy and homœopathy, the latter finds more expounders in this country than the former. During the year under review ten, out of fourteen, original works on European medicine belonged to the homœopathic system. The preponderance of homœopathic works in this country was also pointed out in the report on the Bengal Library for 1880.

Miscellaneous.—Some very able and interesting works in Bengali were received during the year under this head. *Bhárat Mahilá*, or "Indian Women," by Babu Hara Prásad Sástri, M.A., was a work in

which the female character, and the different types of it as conceived and described in ancient Sanskrit literature, are fully analysed and compared with European ideals. It is the only work of its kind in Bengali; and it evinces great Sanskrit and English scholarship, a cultivated understanding and much critical power. Baboo Jogendra Náth Bidyábhusan's *Hridayochhás*, or Outpourings of the Heart, was also an able work. It consists of essays on Indian topics, written in the style and spirit of a patriotic Indian. Baboo Bhubaneswar Mitra's *Madirá*, or "Spirituous Liquors," was a monograph of great interest. The history of the use of wines and spirituous liquors by the Aryan nations generally, the composition and manufacture of spirituous liquors, the nature of alcohol, the influence of alcoholic drinks upon the human constitution, and many other points connected with the subject, are explained at great length and with ability. Baboo Nanda Mohan Chatterji wrote a small and interesting volume of anecdotes from the life of Raja Rammohun Roy, *Kásipur Kusum*, by Protáp Chandra Mukherji, is probably the first work of its kind in Bengali. It is something like a "Directory of Kashipur," a place in the Backergunge district. It enumerates all the zemindars, talukdars, traders, pundits, schoolmasters, and respectable families residing in Kashipur, and gives lists of the brick buildings, roads, tanks, &c., in that place. The educational history of Kashipur is also given. Baboo Shiba Náth Sastri's *Grihadharma* was an interesting publication, as containing an exposition of the views of a leading member of the Sádháran Brahma Samáj on the important subject of domestic organisation. The most interesting works of a miscellaneous nature published during the year in English were (1) the *Index Geographicus Indicus*, by Mr. J. F. Baness; (2) *Keshab Chandra Sen in England*, Vol. I, by Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen; (3) *Municipal Work in India*, by Mr. R. C. Sterndale, (4) *The Hindus as They Are*, by Baboo Shib Chandra Basu; (5) *The Indian Ryot Land-tax, Permanent Settlement and the Famine*, by Baboo Abhaya Charan Das. Mr. Baness's work seems prepared on a useful and comprehensive plan. Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen's book consists of some of the speeches delivered by him in England on subjects of religious and Indian interest. *The Hindus as They Are* is a volume in which many of the social customs and institutions of the Hindus of Bengal are minutely described, and some vigorously condemned. Baboo Abhaya Charan Das' work consists of a valuable, but not well-arranged or well-digested, mass of extracts from official and other papers, tending to show that Lord Cornwallis' zemindari settlement had been a source of injustice and hardship to the Bengali ryot. Another work of great interest coming under this head was the second volume of Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore's *Mani-málá*, or "String of Precious Stones." It is written in four languages, Bengali, English, Hindi, and Sanskrit, and contains, among other things, a large amount of information regarding precious stones in all parts of the world. *The Indo-Aryans, their History, Creed and Practice*, by Baboo Ram Chandra Ghose, F.R.S.L., relates to the Vaidik age, and is based upon such authorities as Muir's Sanskrit texts.

Philosophy.—The publications received under this head during the year under review were more numerous and interesting than those of 1879 and 1880. Pandit Kábibar Vedántabágish published the second

volume of his *Sánkhya Darsana*. This volume deals with the object of cognition. Another work on Hindoo philosophy was Pandit Prasanna Kumár Vidyáratna's *Veda-bisaya Dársanikdiger Mata*, or, "Sanskrit Philosophers on the Vedas." It gives a summary exposition of the most important points discussed in the six great philosophical systems of India, and explains the views which were entertained by the founders of those systems concerning the origin and authority of the Vedas. It is not, however, very clearly written. A philosophical work embodying many of the theories and conclusions of modern European science regarding life and matter was written by Baboo Prabhát Chandra Sen under title of *Jiban Atmá o Maner Baijnánik Byákhyán*, or "The Scientific Exposition of Life, Soul and Mind." Two treatises were written from the spiritualistic point of view. Dr. Ballantyne's Hindu Philosophy was reprinted; and some of Sankaráchárya's Aphorisms on the nature of the soul and its relation to the material world and the mental processes, were reproduced, with a Bengali translation, by Baboo Chandra Kánta Bandyopádhýa.

Poetry.—Vagueness is one of the principal characteristics of modern Bengali poetry. The Bengali poet's pictures of men and things are hazy and inaccurate. His men and women do not seem to be made of flesh and blood and bone; they have no clear outline or definite movement; they move in a mist in which it is hard to discern a true or living form. To certain poems which appeared last year this criticism, however, does not apply; the chief among them being *Bhagna Hridaya*, by Baboo Rabindra Náth Tagore. It is a love poem, like all those belonging to the school of Bengali poetry, of which Baboo Rabindra Náth is a leading representative. But the characters introduced in it look like real living beings, with mental and bodily features that may be clearly distinguished. The poetry of this school deals with realities, though of a sentimental kind; and treats them in a fitting spirit and style. But, though so far good and original, this sort of poetry reflects after all the mind of the less robust portion of mankind, that, namely, which seems made only for love-making, and which is so fragile in body and spirit as to be unable to bear the faintest breath of opposition. And it is because this poetry represents a class of persons so exceptionally weak and effeminate that its influence is almost imperceptible among Bengali authors, who are generally so prone to imitation.

Another poem of considerable merit, though not belonging to the school just described, was *Jogesh Kabya*, by Baboo Ishán Chandra Banerji. Judged from a moral and artistic point of view, this poem is open to very strong criticism. But it seems to be the product of a mind imbued with the true poetical spirit. *Ami Ramani* is a poem by a Hindu widow, containing a description of a Hindu household divided and destroyed by the jealousy of a co-wife. Its style and vividness forcibly recall the descriptive art of Kritibás and Káshidás. *Adrishta Bijaya*, or "The Triumph over Fate," by Baboo Hari Mohan Mukerjea, was another good poem of the year. A volume of poems on a variety of subjects, entitled *Kusum Kánan*, deserves creditable mention as a work written in very good Bengali by a Mahomedan gentleman named Shaik Keikobad. Baboo Debendra Nath Sen's *Urmilá Kabya* was a respectable work. An anonymous writer produced a small volume of Bengali poems in the

mediæval style. A Sanskrit poem entitled *Daksha Jajna* was written by Pundit Rám Náráyan Tarkaratna; and two poems were written in Assamese, in the old fashioned style, on subjects conected with Krishna and his children.

Religion.—The majority of the religious works published in this country are undoubtedly Hindu, though most of them consist of re-publications and translations. Of original works the majority are Christian. These, however, do not display so much life and spirit as Brahmo publications. Among Brahmo publications the most numerous and the most forcibly written are those that emanate from the Brahmo Samaj of India, headed by Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen. Baboo Keshub Chandra's *Shebaker Nibedan*, the second volume of which was issued during the year under review, consists of highly interesting sermons composed in the spirit of the New Dispensation, and written in an easy, eloquent and attractive style. The second volume of *Biddhn Bhárat*, the poem of the New Dispensation, also appeared during the year. The Adi Brahmo Samaj shows little or no literary activity beyond publishing a monthly journal.

Science.—The publications of the year on Natural Science were chiefly catechisms on Sanitation and Hygiene for use in the schools of Bengal. A work on Physical Geography was written by Baboo Gaur Kishore Ráy for use in vernacular schools. Baboo Káshi Charan Gupta published the first volume of a Bengali translation of an English work on Surgery. Mr. P. Ghosh wrote several works in English on Arithmetic and Algebra for the use of schools and colleges. Dr. Gurudas Banerjea's English work on Arithmetic passed through its second edition.

Travels.—The only books of travels yet written in Bengali that are worthy of the name were received during the year under report. The best of these, considered simply as a book of travels, was *Udasin Satyasrabás Asám Bhraman*, or "Travels in Assam," by Baboo Rámkumár Bhattáchárya. The book gives a vast mass of curious and interesting information on a variety of points concerning the province of Assam. The traveller's marrative is full of details, carefully ascertained and described in a plain and practical, but highly attractive, style. The book affords a good illustration of what may be done by an educated Bengali in the way of laborious enquiry, and minute and careful observation. Baboo Rabindra Nàth Tagore's *Yurop Prabásir Patra*, or "Letters from a Bengali Resident in Europe," was another interesting book of travels, but not so valuable a work of its kind as Baboo Rámkumar's book, inasmuch as it deals more with balls, theatres, musical soirées, evening parties, and matters of that kind than with the graver affairs of life. But, although very far from possessing the best features of a book of travels, Baboo Rabindra Náth's work gives ample evidence of descriptive power and capacity for observation, combined with a talent for humorous and caustic writing which is rare among Bengali authors.

Periodical Literature.—More than a dozen new Bengali periodicals were started during the year. Two or three of them, however, disappeared after one or two issues, and they have probably ceased to exist. All the rest, with the exception of two, were of a miscellaneous nature and of unequal merit. None of them came up to the standard of excellence of a first class Bengali periodical. Of the new Bengali periodi-

cals one was an organ of homœopathy, and perhaps the first of its kind in this country; another, entitled *Biswási*, was started with the view of discussing religious and theological questions from the point of view of the Brahmo Samaj of India, headed by Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen. The *Nirapeksha Dharmatattwa* was another new journal issued in Calcutta for the purpose of advocating Hinduism, explaining its deeper principles, and bringing educated Bengali sceptics back to the Hindu faith. The *Bálak Hitaishi* was a new Bengali periodical started for the instruction and amusement of Bengali boys. The superior Bengali periodicals fully sustained their reputation, each in its own way; but none of them, with the single exception of the *Bhárati*, was issued with that punctuality which is so important in periodical literature. No new English periodicals were started during the year; for the *Theistic Review and Interpreter*, an organ of the Church of Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen, was merely the old *Theistic Quarterly Review*, transformed into a monthly. The *Oriental Miscellany*, a monthly journal conducted by native gentlemen, continues to be managed with unabated zeal and ability, and appears with remarkable punctuality. The treatment of scientific subjects in a humorous and popular style is one of the most distinguishing features of this journal. A Hindi periodical, entitled *Kshatriya Patrik*, was started during the year in the province of Behar upon thoroughly orthodox principles. Among bi-lingual periodicals, the *Bhisak*, or physician, was an allopathic journal started in Dacca; and the *Dharma Sabhá Másik Patrik* was an organ of Hindu orthodoxy started by a society of Hindus at Bankipore.

General Remarks.—It cannot be denied that Bengali literature has undergone remarkable expansion and development within recent years. Twenty or twenty-five years ago it comprised litle beyond the works of Krittibas, Káshidás, and Bhárat Chandra, a few worthless dramas of an antiquated type, a few books written in curious and cumbrous prose, and some translations and compilations by Pandit Iswar Chandra Bidyáságur, Nilmani Basák, and others. Now, however, it possesses well written books on almost every subject of study, and original works of considerable value in poetry, fiction, metaphysics, theology, antiquities, literature, &c. This wide expansion of the national literature seems to indicate a corresponding development of the national mind. Freed from its fetters, the Bengali mind is now studying all things, enquiring into all things, assimilating all things, and giving a voice to all things. But in spite of its various culture, its ancient characteristic is still predominant, though of course in an altered form. The Bengali still writes more verse than prose, and the prose he writes is ornamental and declamatory in style and tone. At the same time it is clear that the old habit is gradually losing strength. The appearance of a good periodical literature, consisting of simple and sober prose, and the rapidly increasing desire shown by an important school of Bengali writers to translate the great Sanskrit poems and *Puranas* into prose rather than into verse, are facts which show that the educated Bengali mind is becoming more and more manly, sober, and practical, and that influences have begun to work which will gradually reform and strengthen the popular taste. Literary influences will not do all they might otherwise do, because there are

counter-forces at work in the old-fashioned social system of the country. But these forces are no longer in the ascendant, but on the decline, and the new literary influences may well be expected sooner or later to complete a healthy revolution in the national literature. Another fact of a most encouraging nature, pointing to the triumph of practical good sense in the national literature, is the growing preference shown to colloquial over highly Sanskritised Bengali. The use of colloquial Bengali finds great favour with the most eminent Bengali writers of the day, and will be attended with two very beneficial results. It will, in the first place, check declamatory writing, and impart a sound and manly character to the national literature. It will, in the second place, stimulate the growth of a popular literature, enabling the ill-educated to profit by the knowledge and intelligence of the cultivated portion of the community.

CHANDRA NATH BOSE,
Librarian, Bengal Library.

The 23rd May 1882.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From J. R. REID, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1350, dated 17th April 1882.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a report, by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on publications registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881.

From R. T. H. GRIFFITH, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 1399G., dated Allahabad, the 24th March 1882.

I have the honour to submit a report with tabular statements, in the prescribed form, of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881.

2. The total number of publications registered is 1,029, as against 409 of the preceding year and 541 of the year 1879. The actual increase in the number of publications is not so large as it appears to be, because some of the books sent up at the beginning of the year 1881 were published at the end of 1880, and because each number of each periodical is now for the first time counted as a separate publication. Still, after deducting about 286 on these accounts, there is an actual increase of 334 in the number of publications registered in the year under review.

3. Distributed by language the number of publications is as follows:—

English	84
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	598
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian)	205
Polyglot	142

Of the Vernacular works 380 are in Urdu and 218 in Hindi, including three Bengali books and one tract in the Singhbhum dialect. Of the classical works 45 are in Sanskrit, 49 in Arabic, and 111 in Persian. The total number of publications is, as stated above, 1,029. Besides these, 49 works published during the 3rd quarter of 1880 and entered in the supplementary statement of the same quarter were sent to this office during the 2nd quarter of 1881. These works distributed by language are as follows:—

English (including one pamphlet)	13
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	32
Classical (Sanskrit and Persian)	2
Polyglot	2

Of these Vernacular works 25 were in Urdu and 7 in Hindi. Of the classical works one was in Sanskrit and one in Persian. Of these publications the most noticeable are the following:—

History of Methodism, No. 246, in English, by the Rev. James Mudge, B.D., editor of the *Lucknow Witness*, treats chiefly the history of Methodism in America and of the foreign Missions of the Society.

Sanitary Primer, being notes on the preservation of individual and public health, with some remarks on the right use of hospitals, dispensaries, and medicines, No. 277, compiled by the Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., is simple and sensible. Besides the above there are three useful educational school-books in this set.

4. The table in the margin shows the proportion which reprints bear to new works. The returns under this head, and also under the heads of title, author, translator or editor, and the name or firm of the printer and publisher and place of publication, which were received through the Curator's office, have been carefully scrutinised, as usual, and the necessary corrections have been made.

New books, original	509
Ditto, translations	181
Reprints, original	272
Ditto, translations	67

5. Few of the publications enumerated are in any way noticeable.

The following remarks observe the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement:—

(1) Under the head of *Biography* there are two tracts which are not worth noticing.

(2) *Drama.*—There are 14 books under this head, of which *Acharaj Katha*, No. 382, in Hindi, in the 2nd quarter, is the *Fishana-i-Ajaib* put into the form of an opera by Khairati Lal.

Ananda Raghunandana Natak, No. 198, in polyglot, is a play in seven acts, about the accession of Rámachandra to the throne of Ajudhya.

(3) *Fiction.*—There are three noticeable works under this head: they are:—

(i) *Ek Rusi Zamindar ka Kissa,* No. 66, in Urdu, a translation of the English version of the original French of the well-known novelist Henry Greville. (ii) *Zinat-ul-Arus,* No. 67, a domestic story on the model of *Mirat-ul-Arus.* (iii) *The Panj Ganj-i-Khusravi,* No. 62, in Persian, so composed that if the book is read in lines across the page a story in prose appears, and if the first word of each line is taken a story in verse is produced. Similarly with the last words of the lines. Again, certain words in each line comprised in two transverse columns, if read together, give two stories in verse. The language is, of course, constrained in places and the style is indifferent. The work is mentioned merely as an instance of ingenious trifling and misdirected labour.

(4) *History.*—This heading, including geography, comprises 47 publications. Of the historical works, (1) *Historical Album of the Rajas and Talukdars of Oudh,* No. 191, in English and Urdu, is a well-printed book, illustrated with creditable photographs, compiled by Darogha Haji Abbas Ali, Government Pensioner, late Municipal Engineer, Lucknow. *Tarikhi Ajib,* No. 8, contains dialogues in 32 Asiatic languages and gives a descriptive account of the Andaman Islands, together with a statement of the number of convicts transported thither during the last 22 years. *Hindustan ki Tawarikh Tisra Hissa,* No. 845, in Hindi, compiled and translated by Munshi Janaki Nath, 3rd English Master, Mayo College, has been compiled from the best authorities for use in the Mayo College, Ajmere, under the direction of Captain William Loch. *Nukhbat-ut-Tawarikh,* No. 233, is a history of the town of Amroha. The geographical works mainly consist of school-books, of which three deserve special notice. *Jugrafiya-i-Awadh,* No. 35, in Urdu, is an abstract of the geography of Pandit Sivnarayan, late Deputy Inspector in Oudh. *Jugrafiya-i-muma-lik-Maghrabi-o-Awadh,* No. 259, is compiled from English books for the use of students of the Government Schools. *Bhugol Adars Pahila Bhág,* No. 15, in Hindi, was compiled at the instance of Mr. J. F. Goulding, late Principal, Ajmere College, and Inspector of Schools, Marwara, for the use of schools in that circle.

(5) *Language.*—This heading comprises primers, grammars, exercise books, dictionaries, and glossaries in various languages, and letter-writers. There are seven noticeable works out of 167 publications under this head. *Varnanabodh Pratham Bhág,* No. 22, in polyglot, contains short essays, moral, historical, and scientific, in Hindi, selected from Sanskrit and English books, for the use of schools of the Behar Circle, together with instructions in essay-writing. *Masnavi-i-gul-i-Khusti Muhashshá ma Sharh-i-Hámil-ul-Matan,* No. 927, in Persian, in the 4th quarter contains verses on love, etc., and is full of allusions to the art of wrestling. *Farra-i-Farsi,* No. 904, in polyglot, is an elementary book of literature, containing significations of verbal nouns used in Persian. *Vadanga Prakas,* in polyglot, continued in six numbers, contains Sanskrit extracts, compiled and explained in Hindi by Svami Dayanand Sarasvati. *A new English-Hindustani Dictionary, with illustrations from English Literature and Colloquial English translated into Hin-*

dustani, Nos. 127, 741, and 825, by the late Mr. S. W. Fallon, are the first instalments of a useful dictionary. It is somewhat disfigured by grotesque attempts at etymology; otherwise the work is good. *Ganjina-i-Zaban-i-Urdu Ism-i-Tarikhi Gulshan-i-Faiz*, No. 59, in the 1st quarter, is in the form of a dictionary giving Urdu words, phrases, and idioms, with illustrations and explanations, and in some places verses of classic authors as authorities for the compiler's explanation.

(6) *Law.*—Under this head, out of the 155 publications, the following are noticeable:—*Rissala-i-Ashkhas-i-Kanun Peshah*, No. 595, in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, contains Act XVIII of 1879, with all the orders, etc., passed under it, together with portions of civil and criminal procedure and rulings of the Privy Council and the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad. *Ganjina-i-Shaster*, No. 637, in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, translated by Pandit Giriraj Kishor Dat, L.A., Pleader, Civil Courts, Agra, is a translation of the *Mitakshara* with *Colebrook's Commentary* and selections from the *Vyavastha Chandrika* and *Smrite Chandrika*, etc. *Kanun-i-stamp Hind-yane Act No.* I., *san* 1879 *Iswi*, No. 878, in the 4th quarter, contains a commentary, with precedents, rulings, circulars, etc., of the High Courts. *Tarjuma-i-Nazair, Masdura-i-Judicial Committee, Privy Council, san* 1827 *Iswi Laghayat san* 1880 *Iswi, Hissa-i-Auwal*, No. 865, translated by Munshi Sohan Lal, Pleader, Bareilly, is on the Hindu law of adoption. *Nazair-i-Faujdari Mukammal babat, san* 1876 *Iswi*, No. 1004, is a digest of criminal rulings for 1878, compiled from the Indian Law Reports (publishing rulings of the High Courts at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay). *Act No.* 3, *san* 1877, No. 2, in the 1st quarter, contains commentaries on the Indian Registration Act, with a collection of various laws and rules. *Mitakshara Doyabhaga*, No. 841, in Sanskrit, in the 3rd quarter, is a work on the law of inheritance. *The Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces*, 1881, is continued, and a translation in Urdu by Munshi Saiyid Akbar Hussain, Pleader of the High Court, now Munsif, is also issued. *Nazair Kanun-i-Hind* is a translation of the Indian Law Reports by Munshi Hardev Behari, Munshi Durga Prasad, and others.

(7) *Medicine.*—The most noticeable publications entered under this head are:—*Madan-ul-Hikmat*, No. 43, in Urdu, on the European system of medicine. The book is divided into three parts. The first gives the history of medicine, the second treats on medical jurisprudence, and the third gives useful and tried receipts for the preparation of food, etc. *Physician's Companion*, No. 46, is on simple and compound English medicines and some Indian medicines, compiled chiefly from English books. *Zinat-ul-Khail*, No. 491, in the second quarter, is on the treatment of horses, the improvement of the breed, &c., translated from an English work. *Nafs-ul-Intisab*, No. 774, in the 3rd quarter, is on the symptoms and treatment of consumption. *Iksir-ul-Kulub, Tarjuma-i-Mufarrih-ul-Kulub*, No. 997, in the 4th quarter, is on the Greek system of medicine. Dr. G. F. Hall, Superintendent of the Allahabad Central Prison, has published a little work (No. 1005, in English) on *Blindness. Aushadha sar Yunani*, No. 513, in Hindi, is the first book printed in Hindi on the Greek system of medicine. The two monthly periodicals on the European system of medicine in Urdu—*Astana-i-Hikmat* and *Aina-i-Tibabat*—are continued.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head are entered works on engineering, astrology, fortune-telling, geomancy, omens, and augury, riddles, magic, freemasonry, account-keeping, agriculture, sanitation, caligraphy, electro-plating, and games. The following works of this class may be mentioned:—*The Culture of Exotic Roses in India,* No. 1, in English, contains some useful hints for the guidance of the unscientific rose-grower in the hills and plains. *Juhar-i-Jilai Barki, Hissa-i-Auwal,* No. 885, is on electroplating. *Daulat-i-Hind,* No. 666, in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, and *Kshetra Sanhita,* No. 745, in Hindi, are treatises on practical agriculture. The following pamphlets are noticeable:—*The Thoughts on India,* No. 829, in English, in the 3rd quarter, by Kshetra Nath Mukarji, who is a Brahman of the old school and has learnt some English, maintains that the principal departments of Indian administration have changed radically and generally for the worse within the last 20 years, and thinks that the sweeping changes which he proposes will make the people peaceful and happy. *An Address concerning Amusements,* No. 117, in English, in the first quarter, is directed chiefly against the theatre and dancing. The monthly periodical, *On Guard,* in English, a temperance journal conducted by the Rev. J. G. Gregson, is continued.

(9) *Poetry.*—The following publications under this head deserve to be noticed. *Diwan-i-Hizbar,* No. 629, in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, is new. The author is the son of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh. *The Padyavali,* No. 131, is a metrical Hindi translation of *Goldsmith's Deserted Village* and *The Traveller, Parnell's Hermit,* and several other select pieces of poetry. A popular version of the old and celebrated story of Ráni Padmavati is registered as No. 311.

(10) *Politics.*—Under this head, the *Sukra Niti,* No. 877, in Hindi, in the 4th quarter, is a translation of a treatise on politics, government, and duties, &c., of princes, by Sukra, at the instance of Munshi Kal Prasad, Pleader, Lucknow.

(11) *Philosophy.—Kauzul-Asrar,* No. 196, in Urdu, in the 2nd quarter, and *Makalat-i-Subhania,* No. 693 are well-known books on Sufiism. *Mukti Samudra,* No. 287, is on the improvement of the state of the Hindus. *Mirat-ul-Hikmat wa Ilaj-uj-Jahl,* No. 473, endeavours to show that the old philosophy is perfectly fruitless, as compared with the modern philosophy. *Iksir-i-Hidayat,* No. 1000, in Urdu, in the 4th quarter, is a translation of *Kimiya-i-Saádat,* which is a well-known Persian book of Imam Muhammad Ghizali on moral philosophy. *Bhasha Bodh Pratham Bhag,* No. 136, in Hindi, in the 1st quarter, is a good book of the kind, both as regards accuracy of style and simplicity of expression. *Jivanmuktiviveka,* No. 820, in Sanskrit, in the 3rd quarter, is a philosophical treatise of the Vedanta school. *Bostan-i-Marifat,* No. 280, in polyglot, in the 2nd quarter, contains selections from the *Masnavi* of Maulvi Manavi, Diwan-i-Hafiz, Diwan-i-Niáz, and Khakani. There is one periodical in Hindi, *viz., Bharat Sudasa Pravartak,* conducted by the Arya Samaj, Farukhabad, which contains advice and moral instruction.

(12) *Religious.*—The publications under this head are 270, none of which appears worthy of special notice. They are chiefly reprints of

well-known works or controversial tracts of no interest or importance. *Sida Pothi*, No. 840, may be mentioned as being probably one of the first books printed in the Singhbhum dialect. It is a religious primer for the use of the Christian aborigines.

(13) Under the head of *Mathematics* there are 41 publications, of which the following are worth noticing:—*Scholar's Guide to Algebra; A complete Exercise Book for the use of Higher Classes in Indian Schools, Part II*, No. 578, in English, in the 3rd quarter, contains exercises, with answers, which will be found useful for home study and practice. *Tahshil-un-Nataij*, No. 761, in Urdu, contains solutions of 422 geometrical exercises on the first two books of Euclid. *Surveying*, No. 308, in Hindi, contains questions and answers on surveying with the plane-table for patwáris in the Hindi-speaking districts of the Central Provinces. *Jantri Acre*, No. 767, in Hindi, and No. 768, in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, contains tables for the conversion of acres into bíghas (and *vice versâ*) prepared for the use of the patwáris. *Bhugal Sár Arthat Jyotish Chandrika*, No. 888, in Hindi, in the 4th quarter, is an astronomical work in form of a dialogue, in which the English, Jain, and Hindu systems of astronomy are compared, prepared at the instance of the late S. Wilkinson, Esq., Political Agent, Bhopal. *Sidhantatattva Viveka*, Nos. 187, 1026, and 1027, in Sanskrit, is on astronomy, one of a series of Sanskrit works, edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of R. T. H. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and G. Thibaut, Ph. D., Principal, Benares College, *Trikonamiti Sanjnam Ganita Tantram*, No. 728, by Pandit Bapudeva Sastri, is a treatise on trigonometry, designed for the use of students in Sanskrit schools and colleges in India. *Surya Sidhantah Gudarthahprakasen Sahitah*, No. 744, is a reprint of a celebrated astronomical text-book and its elaborate commentary.

(14.) *Physical Science.*—Under this head the following publications are noticeable:—*Dáira-i-Ulam Haiwanat-o-Nabalát*, No. 1024, in Urdu, in the 4th quarter, *Jivan Vijnan Vitap*, No. 1023, in Hindi, are primers of biology, alternative test-books of elementary science for middle class examination. *Maibazi*, No. 630, in Arabic, in the 3rd quarter, is a well-known educational work in Arabic physical science, with a treatise on the rainbow and the moon's halo. *Dánishnáma-i-Jahán*, No. 60, in Persian, is on physical science, founded on several oriental works of repute. It contains also the outlines of the anatomy of the human body.

(15.) *Travels.*—Under this head there is nothing to notice.

On the whole, I cannot say that the publications have improved in quality as much as they have increased in quantity. From a literary point of view the year has produced no original work of conspicuous merit; but the subjects of physical science and agriculture have received more attention than usual, and this may be regarded as a decidedly hopeful sign. An English-speaking Brahman, moreover, has written fully, plainly, and vigorously on the subject of Indian self-government, and although very many of his suggestions are crude and absurd, his book is by no means devoid of interest and value.

Table showing the place of publication during the year 1881.

Place.	Number of books, pamphlets, and periodicals.
Allahabad	214
Cawnpore	195
Lucknow	173
Meerut	135
Benares	122
Agra	64
Moradabad	27
Shajahanpur	17
Fatehgarh	14
Bareilly	13
Mirzapur	13
Muzaffarnagar	9
Budaun	8
Aligarh	7
Ghazipur	6
Saharanpur	5
Sitapur	4
Fatehpur	3
Total	1,029

Return of books, pamphlets, and periodicals registered under Act XXV of 1867 for the year 1881.

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.			Classical.				Polyglot.	Total.	Remarks.
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.			
Biography	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Drama	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	1	14	
Fiction	...	24	5	29	...	...	2	2	2	33	
History	2	22	18	40	...	...	4	4	1	47	
Language	4	29	32	61	11	11	39	61	41	167	
Law	50	101	...	101	1	...	1	2	2	155	
Medicine	1	34	8	42	1	...	4	5	...	48	
Miscellaneous	25	26	11	37	5	1	7	13	5	80	
Poetry	...	33	34	67	3	...	15	18	7	92	
Politics	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Philosophy	...	14	18*	32	2	1	26	29	8	69	* Including one in Bengali.
Religious	1	78	52	130	17	35	12	64	75	270	† Including two in Bengali and one in the Singhbhum dialect.
Mathematics and Science.	1	10	25	35	5	...	...	5	...	41	
Physics	...	2	4	6	...	1	1	2	...	8	
Travel	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total	84	380	218	598	45	49	111	205	142	1,029	

Class.		English.	Vernacular.			Classical.				Polyglot.	Total.
			Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.		
Original	Books	75	166	133	299	24	6	46	76	59	509
	Translations	...	112	21	133	1	...	2	3	45	181
Reprint	Books	7	71	42	113	20	43	63	126	26	272
	Translations	2	31	22	53	...	...	...	...	12	67
Total		84	380	218	598	45	49	111	205	142	1,029
Educational		2	22	33	55	...	5	20	25	10	92
Non-educational		82	358	185	543	45	44	91	180	132	937
Total		84	380	218	598	45	49	111	205	142	1,029

PUNJAB.

From W. M. Young, Esq., Secretary to Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2366, dated 8th December 1882.

In reply to your letter No. 316, dated 7th July 1882, and subsequent reminders, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2502, dated the 25th November 1882, containing his report and analysis in the prescribed form of publications registered in the Punjab during the year 1881.

2. I am to express regret for the delay which has occurred in the submission of this report and to state that measures are being taken for securing punctuality in the submission of returns pertaining to the Educational Department.

Copy of a letter No. 2502, dated 25th November 1882, from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I have the honour to submit a brief report, together with a tabular statement in the prescribed form, on books, pamphlets and periodicals registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the Punjab during the year 1881.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year was 1,090, *i.e.*, 53 more than those registered in the preceding year.

3. The copy-right of 40 works was registered on payment of the prescribed fee against 51 in 1880. This decrease appears to be owing to the idea which has been gaining ground among publishers that the mere entry on the cover that the book has been registered, protects the copy-right quite as well as actual registration with payments of fees. Much

misconception and ignorance prevail among authors and publishers regarding the provisions of the Act, and it appears to be desirable that a summary of the copy-right law with a vernacular translation should be published and widely circulated, as has been done in the Madras Presidency.

4. Distributed by languages the number of publications will stand thus:—

English	72
Vernacular	814
Oriental Classical (Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic)	126
Polyglot	78
TOTAL	1,090

The vernacular works, therefore, exceed the whole number of the other publications by 538.

5. Divided according to dialects the vernacular books stand thus:—

Urdú.	Hindí.	Panjabí.	Pashtó.	Multáni.	Sindhi.	Kashmíri.	TOTAL.
487	94	206	17	2	5	3	814

6. Of the oriental classical works 64 are in Persian, 43 in Arabic and 19 in Sanskrit.

7. The summary given in the margin shows the number of new works, whether original or translations, and also the number of reprints.

New books, original	486
„ translations	26
Reprints, original	547
„ translations	31

8. I will notice briefly the various publications in the order of the prescribed headings:—

(*I*) *Biography.*—Only three works were registered under this head, of which two are in Urdú and one in Hindí.

The *Táríkh ul hukamá*, or History of Philosophers, contains brief biographical notices of ancient philosophers and their sayings.

The *Waqáí-i-Umrí* is an autobiography of Masíh-ulla of Farídábád.

The *Nának prakásh* is a Hindí version of the Janam Sákhí or Life of Bábá Nának.

(*II*) *Drama.*—There were twelve publications under this head all being reprints of works that have been noticed in previous reports.

(*III*) *Fiction.*—Thirteen works were registered under this head, of which two are educational. The Bágh-o-bahár, Gul-á-báwakalí and Mohiní Charitra (or the Fisána-e-ajáib in Hindí) are well known. Five, out of the thirteen, are entered as original books, but they all appear to be republications, with the exception of the Qissa-á-Ahmad Iámi, a love tale in Persian.

(*IV*) *History.*—There were eight works under this head. Three only are original and two translations; the others are reprints. Of these the *Intikhábi-í-táríkh-i-Hind*, an abridgment of Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India, the *Muraqqa-í Jahán-numá*, or Brief Sketches

of the Lives of the Rulers of India by Munshi Buláqí Dás, and the *Mirat-us-saláțín*, a History of the World in Persian by T. Muhammad Nusrat Alí of Dehlí with portraits and brief accounts of kings and queens reigning at present in different countries, are noteworthy; as also are the *Kitab-i-armughan-i-Maheshdatta*, being a translation of the history of Egypt by Maheshdatta, *Munshi Zaká ula's tárikh-i--Hindústán*, or History of India, part I, containing the Hindu period, and the *Tárikh-i-Punjab*, or History of the Punjab, by Rái Bahadur Kanhaiya Lál from the birth of Bábá Nának to date.

(*V*) *Language*.—Of the 128 publications registered under this head all are designed for educational purposes, 35 being primers, 33 readers, 17 letter-writers, 21 elementary treatises on grammar and 2 glossaries of various languages.

The following have been brought out by the Educational Department:—

(*a*) The *Ganjína-i-Khirad*, which contains selections from the Tarikh-i-Farishta, the Násikh-ut-tawárikh, Abul Fazl, &c.

(*b*) The *Guldasta-i-dánish*, containing selections from the Gulistán and Bostán.

(*c*) The *Khulásat-un-naho*, an abridged treatise on Persian syntax.

(*d*) The *Sarmáya-a-Khirad*, a Persian Reader, comprising extracts from the Táríkh-í-Malcolm, Akhláq-i-Jalálí, Sikandar namá and Sháh náma.

(*e*) The *Tuhfat-ul-adab*, an Arabic Reader for students of the 4th class of High Schools.

The following are works under this head which deserve mention:—

1. *The Hall-i-tarkib-i-Bostán*, the 2nd and 3rd chapters of the Bostán analysed and parsed according to the rules of Persian Grammar.

2. The *Sharad Ritu kí Kahárié and Venice ke beopárí ká britant* are Hindi translations by Pandit Káshí Náth of Shakespeare's Winter's Tale and the Merchant of Venice.

3. The *Tahrír un nisá*, an Urdú letter-writer containing a series of letters illustrative of the language and sayings of the Muhammadan women of India.

4. The *Fársí ki pahli aur dúsrí Kitab ká Urdú tarjuma*, translation of the first and second Persian books of the Educational Department into idiomatic Urdú by Muhammad Hasan of Delhí, as also a translation of certain chapters of the Gulistán.

(*VI*) *Law*.—Of the 133 publications under this head no less than 53 in English, and 72 in Urdú are law journals.

The increasing number of legal practitioners in this province has given an impetus to the publication of law periodicals.

The following books deserve notice:—

(*a*) *A digest of decisions in the Punjab Record (1866-80), volumes I—XV, with an index of the cases* by H. T. Rivaz, Esquire, Barrister-at-law.

(*b*).—*Pandit Amar Náths' translation into* Urdú of the unrepealed circular orders of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Chief Court of the Punjab, consolidated and revised.

(*c*).—*Nuntahhab-i-Qánun i duváni i Punjab*, translation into Urdú by Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, Lahore, of Mr. Rattigan's Selections of the Punjab Civil Laws.

(*d*).—*Iksír-imtihán i tahsildárí-wa-munsafí i Punjab*, a manual for the use of candidates for the examinations of Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs in the Punjab, by Munshi Husain Bukhsh.

(*VII*) *Medicine.*—There are 74 publications under this head, of which 63 are numbers of the following journals :—

1. The *Bahr-i-hikmat.*
2. The *Hafiz-i-sibhat.*
3. The *Mirat-ut-tibábat.*
4. The *Takmil-ul-hikmat.*
5. The *Risála-i-ganj-i-hikmat.*

The four following books under this head are the most important publications of the year :—

(*1.*) *Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer* in English, for which a reward of Rs. 500 was awarded under a prize notification by the Government of India.

(*2*). *Risála-i-hifz-i-sahhat*, translation of the above into Urdú by Dr. Rahim Khán, Khán Bahadúr.

(*3*). *A Glance at Mankind* by Mr. H. Murray, being a treatise in English on hygiene in the form of a dialogue.

(*4*). *The Risálá-i-tibb-muta-'alliga-i-'adálat*, a manual of medical jurisprudence in Urdú by Dr. Rahím Kháu, Khán Bahádur, published under the auspices of the Punjab University College.

(*VIII*) *Miscellaneous.*—Of the 125 publications under this head, 44 are numbers of the six journals noticed last year, and 13 are the numbers of the two following new journals started during the year :—

1. The Risala-i-mufid-i-amur-i-madáris, edited by Munshí Guláb Sing, and intended to assist students preparing for the middle school examination.

2. Baharat dípika, a literary journal by Pundit Gopí Nath. Of the 68 remaining works 33 are educational, one is a school map of India, and others treatises on geography, particularly the Geography of India and the Punjab. The geography of Patyála by Sardár Partáp Singh deserves mention as having emanated from a native state.

Under this head are included books on Astrology, the interpretation of dreams, divination by respiration, charms, talismans, and those occult sciences, which are based on superstition and mysticism and designed for the credulous.

The *Ummut tawáríkh*, or Mother of Dates, by Munshi Husain 'Alí, is a collection of Arabic, Persian and Urdú words which give numbers according to the Abjad Hawmaz system and are designed to assist in the preparation of chronograms. It is so full of indecent and disgusting words and expressions as to bring nothing but discredit to the author.

"Tin Articles," are three articles on High Education by the Honourable Sayid Ahmad Khán, C. S. I., reprinted from the *Aligárh Institute Gazette.*

Dahím-i-Keusrawí, or a Princely Diadem, by M. Amjad'Alí, contains Persian verses in praise of great personages and rulers, with biographical memoirs of the Bhopál State.

(*IX*) *Philosophy* (mental and moral).—There are three publications only under this head, two of which are reprints of Arabic translations from the Greek of a little work with a commentary. The third is the *Bhág bharí*, or Fortunate Woman, containing hints on practical wisdom by the late Munshí Kanhaiyá Lál, of Ludhiana, noticed in previous reports.

(*X*) *Poetry.*—Under this head are comprised a large number of publications, amounting to 265 against 232 in the previous year. Of these 40 are in Urdú, 43 in Hindí, 151 in Punjábí, 9 in Pushto, Sindhí, and Multáni, 10 in Persian, 1 in Sanskrit, and 11 in more than one language. Though the number of publications under this head is large and the writing of poetry is very generally cultivated, yet there are few works of real merit. They comprise, as usual, versified tales of saints and lovers, popular songs, calendars of grief at separation from a mistress, verses on vedantism and sufism, on the frolics of Krishna, and on the marriage of Shiva and many other poems of a miscellaneous character. The most popular songs of which the people are never tired are the tales of Hir Ranjhá, of Sohaní and Mahínwál, of Gopíchand Bhartarí, of Púran Bhagat, and of Sassí and Punnún, of which several editions have been issued during the year.

(*XI*) *Politics.*—The only work to be noticed under this head is a reprint of the *Mirat ul mulk*, or a Mirror of the Country, by Munshí Rahím Bakhsh, who received for it a reward of Rs. 200 under the prize notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It is an imaginary story of two Muhammadan princes intended to impress on the minds of native chiefs and their ministers the wisdom of administering their states on the principles observed by the English rulers of this country.

(*XII*) *Religion.*—Under this head are comprised, as usual, a large number of publications amounting to 285, or above 26 per cent. of the total number. Of these 53 are Christian, 145 Muhammadan and 87 Hindú works, including books relating to the Brahmo and Sikh religions. Among the first, which consist chiefly of tracts, and translations from the Old and New Testaments, the *Núr ul Anwár hissa i awwal* (or the Light of Lights) written in very elegant Persian by the Reverend R. Brons, of Tihrán, and containing the biblical account of the prophets who foretold the coming of Christ, and an ably written work entitled the *Andrúná Baibal Murauwaja i qadimiya* (or an Epitome of the Bible prevalent from Ancient Times) by Abdulla athim Masíhí, are worthy of notice.

Muhammadan publications shew an increase of 18, as compared with those of the last year. The activity of Muhammadan religious literature is on the increase. Besides the usual controversial books, the very names of some of which evince a spirit of sectarian zeal and religious intolerance, reprints of portions of the Quran, and tracts on prayers, ablutions, martyrdoms of the Imams, and the night journey of the Prophet, there is a journal conducted by Maulawí Muhammad Husain of the Chíníwála Masjid of Lahore, who is the leader of the Wahábís in the Punjab.

The following publications under this head are noteworthy:—

1. *Al-jawaiz-was-silat-min-jámi-ul-ásamiwas-sifat* (The reward of repeating the Names and Attributes of God.)
2. *Al baráhín ul ahmadiya ala haqqiyal kitab ullah-ul-Qurán-wal-nabuwat ul Muhammadiya* (Arguments on the Divine Origin of the Qurán and Apostleship of Muhammad, the prophet of Islam).
3. *Kitab-i-iqazi-himam-i-ulil-absár lil iqtidá-bi-saiyid-il-mahájarín-wal-ansár* (The Exciter of the Courage of Wise men to follow the Example of Muhammad), a Wahábí controversial book.

4. *Tanquíh-ul-bayán*, a refutation of Saiyid Ahmad Khán's commentary on the Qurán, by Abul Mansur, of Delhi.
5. A treatise exhorting the Muhammadans to bind themselves in unity and friendship.
6. *Durra-i-Muhammadí*, or the Scourge of Muhammad, is a Wahábí pamphlet in verse attacking the orthodox sect in strong and abusive language.
7. *Marsúm* (Accustomed), containing advice to the faithful to follow the commands of the Prophet, and not to pray to saints.
8. *Lataif i-ashrafí-fí-bayámi tawaif-i-sufí*, an historical treatise describing the miraculous deeds of eminent Sufís.
9. A treatise based on principles of Wahábism, deprecating the imitation of Sufís and other Muhammadan devotees in matters of religion.
10. A controversial pamphlet written with the object of proving that prayers are acceptable only when the letter zwad occurring in them is pronounced in a peculiar way.
11. *In 'ám-i'-amm* (a Present to the Public) is a reply to a controversial pamphlet called *Áina-ul-Islam* by some Missionaries.

Among the religious publications of the Hindús, the following deserve notice :—

1. *Kulliyát i Álakhdhárí*, or the works of Kanhiyá Lál Álakhdhári on the thoughts, words and acts of the inspired, on moral and religious instruction, on politics, death, heaven, hell, the transmigration of souls, ghosts and witches.
2. *Pandit Gopínáth ká Vyakhiyán*,—a lecture delivered by Pandit Gopínáth with a view to effect a reconciliation between the Hindús and Muhammadans of Lahore.
3. *Biwáh ' awasthá*,—on the propriety of the marriage of full-grown persons, and the disadvantages of early marriage.

There are also translations of the Gítá, the Srímad Bhágwat, and the Jog Báshisht published by Munshí Diwan Chand at Gujranwalla, and a periodical which treats of the Vedas, Púrans, and other sacred books of the Hindús.

The Brahmo publications are 15 in number, of which 11 belong to a periodical noticed in previous reports. The Sikh works consist of hymns and prayers.

(*XIII*) *Science* (mathematical and mechanical).—Under this head there are 37 publications against 30 of the previous year.

Of these, 6 are publications of the Educational Department, 9 of Munshí Zaká Ullah, of the Muir Central College, Alláhábád, and the remaining 22 are by different authors. They may be classified in the order of subjects as noted below :—

1. Arithmetic	29
2. Algebra	2
3. Euclid	2
4. Mensuration	4
TOTAL . .	37

Among the new books issued during the year, the following are note-worthy :—

1. *Cornwell and Fitche's Science of Arithmetic,* translated into Urdú, together with some additions from several other works, by Lála Ságar Chand, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
2. *Chída hisáb ma'kall,*—arithmetical questions with their solutions, selected from several English and Urdú works.
3. Munshí Zaká Ullah's translation of selections from Barnard Smith's exercises and his examination question papers in arithmetic.
4. *Halli Jabro Muqábala, parts II and III,*—key to algebra, parts II and III, published under the patronage of the Punjab University College.
5. *Chhetra Chandriká,*—containing a number of questions in mensuration, with answers by Umrao Singh.
6. *Mazhar ul Masáhat hissa i durram,*—translation into Urdú of Chhetra Chandra odaya, part II—a treatise on mensuration. 1.

(*XIV.*) *Science* (*natural and others*).—This comprises 3 publications—

The *tattwa bodh* (Knowledge of Elements) is a Hindí version of Dr. Amir Shah's translation of a treatise on physics.

The *Risalá i' ilm i sukún i saiyálát,*—(a treatise on hydrostatics) is a translation into Urdú of Professor Besant's Hydrostatics, consisting of seven chapters with examples and other additions, as required for the high proficiency in Arts Examination of the Punjab University College.

The third and last work is an Urdú translation of Physical Geography, by Bábú Srish Chandra Bású, teacher in the District School, Lahore.

9. The chief centres of publication in this province are—

1. Delhi	3. Amritsar.
2. Lahore.	4. Gujranwalla.

5. Ludhiana.

The first two monopolize, as usual, the largest number of publications.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Punjab during the Calendar year 1881 under Act XXV of 1867.

	Subject.	Books published in English or other (European) Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	Biography	...	3	...	...	3
2	Drama	...	12	...	...	12
3	Fiction	...	12	1	...	13
4	History	...	7	1	...	8
5	Language	6	60	42	20	128
6	Law	54	78	1	...	133
7	Medicine	2	72	...	...	74
8	Miscellaneous	6	86	14	19	125
9	Philosophy (Mental and Moral)	...	1	2	...	3
10	Poetry	...	243	11	11	265
11	Politics	...	1	...	...	1
12	Religion	4	199	54	28	285
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	37	...	...	37
14	„ (Natural and others)	...	3	...	...	3
	Total	72	814	126	78	1,090
	Original	24	376	46	40	486
	Translation	...	24	...	2	26
	Reprint (*a*) Original	48	392	73	34	547
	Reprint (*b*) Translation	...	22	7	2	31
		72	814	126	78	1,090
	Educational Works	8	152	47	34	241
	Non-Educational Works	64	662	79	44	849
	Total	72	814	126	78	1,090

LAHORE;
The 25th November 1882.

W. R. M. HOLROYD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
for Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From LINDSAY NEILL, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 316-18, dated Nagpur, the 30th January 1882.

I am directed to submit an analysis of the publications issued in these Provinces, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1881, in the Form prescribed in the Home Department Resolution No. 10—707-718, dated 26th April 1875.

Annual analysis of publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Central Provinces.	Books published in Indian Classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	1	...	...	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	...	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages)	...	...	...	...	
		...	1	...	...	
1	Original works	...	1	...	...	
2	Translations	...	...	...	...	
3	Republications { (*a*) Original	...	...	...	...	
	{ (*b*) Translations	...	...	...	...	
		...	1	...	...	
	Educational works	...	1	...	...	
	Non-Educational works	...	...	...	...	
		...	1	...	...	

NAGPUR;
19th January 1882.

COLIN A. BROWNING, M.A.,
Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces.

BRITISH BURMA.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 278, dated Rangoon, the 9th May 1882.

I am directed to submit in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875, the analysis of publications registered during the year 1881 under Act XXV of 1867 in the province of British Burma.

2. The number of original publications registered was 93, as compared with 96 in the previous year; the number of translations published was six, the same as in the previous year. The republications consisted of 30 original works and three translations, the corresponding figures for the year 1880 having been six and one respectively.

3. Under the heads *Biography*, *Politics*, *Philosophy* and *Science* no publications were registered. Under the head *Drama* were published 11 Vernacular works. None of these call for any special remark. Works of this class are very popular with the Burmese. Under the head *Fiction* only one work was registered,—the *Taymee Zatdawgyee Woottoo*. This work describes supposed incidents in the life of Gaudama in one of his previous existences. It is founded on a Pali original and was printed from the palm-leaf manuscripts under the auspices of the Vernacular Text-book Committee. The eight publications registered under the head *History* are for the most part elementary educational works. The only book deserving of special mention is the *Dinnyawadee Ayaydawbone*, written by a priest of Dwarawaddy and treating of the leading portions of the history of Arakan. Under the head *Language* were published 10 elementary educational works. The eleventh volume registered under this head is the first dictionary of the Shan language that has been published. The author of this useful work is the Rev. Dr. Cushing, an American Missionary. Five publications were registered under the head *Law*. The *Vinissaya Pakasani*, a Code of Buddhist law composed in metre by a Minister of the Burmese Court, is the only noticeable work under this head. Under *Medicine* there were three Vernacular publications registered. One of these treats of the compounding of English drugs and the uses of the principal patent medicines. The other two treat of Native medicine. Under the head *Miscellaneous* have been placed 23 publications, none

of which deserve special notice. Of the 15 works shown under the head *Poetry*, the *Tawla* or "Sylvan Odes" of Oo Pone Nya, a priest of Upper Burma, and the *Sadoodhammathaya* and *Thanwaya Pyo*, poems illustrative of the lives of Hatteepala and Prince Thanwaya, are the most interesting. Though now printed for the first time these poems have long been popular with the Burmese. Under the head *Religion* 52 publications are entered, most of which are Christian or Buddhist tracts. The *Dhammapada*, which has been republished in Pali with an interlinear Burmese translation, and the *Pareikkyee* are well known works. *Abhidhammattha Amayapyay*, a catechism of Buddhist metaphysics, the *Khandapura Woottoo*, an allegorical representation of life and death, and the *Paramattha Medani*, a work somewhat similar to the *Abhidhammattha*, are the only other noticeable works under this head. There is only one publication under the head *Voyages and Travels*. This is a somewhat interesting Vernacular record of the travels of the Burmese embassy to Europe in 1872. It is a posthumous publication of the diary kept up by the Secretary to the embassy.

4. It may be noted that many of the Burmese works classed as original have been in existence for many years in palm-leaf manuscripts, but have now been printed for the first time.

Analysis of publications registered in the province of British Burma under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subject.	Books published in the English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	11	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	1	...	...	
4	History	3	1	...	4	
5	Language	2	4	...	5	
6	Law	2	2	...	1	
7	Medicine	...	3	...	...	

Analysis of publications registered in the province of British Burma under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subject.	Books published in the English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
8	Miscellaneous	4	18	...	1	
9	Poetry	...	15	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	3	43	...	5	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	2	...	1	
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	1	...	...	
	Total	14	101	...	17	
1	Original works	10	74	...	9	
2	Translations	1	4	...	1	
3	Republications — (*a*) Originals	3	20	...	7	
	Republications — (*b*) Translations	...	3	...	...	
	Total	14	101	...	17	
1	Educational	4	7	...	10	
2	Non-Educational	10	94	...	7	
		14	101	...	17	

MYSORE.

From J. D. Sandford, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1501-282, dated Bangalore, 27th September 1882.

With reference to your No. 153G., dated 19th July last, I have the honor to forward copy of the review and analysis of books registered in the province of Mysore during the year 1881, under Act XXV of 1867, and to state that the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to furnish the report on those registered in the civil and military station of Bangalore, which will be transmitted to you immediately on receipt in this office.

Report on Publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1881, exclusive of the civil and military station of Bangalore, by LEWIS RICE, Esq., *Director of Public Instruction.*

The number of works registered was 33, or, taking into account those for the civil and military station of Bangalore, 41. This is above the average for five years, though two less than in 1880. The 33 publications now reported on comprised 5 books and 28 pamphlets.

2. The analysis of them in the prescribed form is attached.

There were 22 in Kannada, 1 in Kannada and Telugu, 1 in Hindustani, 7 in Sanskrit, and 1 in Sanskrit and Kannada.

3. According to subject-matter, there were 9 works on language, with 6 religious and 5 poetical. Fiction and philosophy claim 3 each; the drama, law, and natural science, 2 each; besides which there is 1 mathematical work. The heads of biography, history, medicine, miscellaneous, politics, travels and voyages are blank.

4. *Drama.*—The 2 dramatic works are both in Kannada, and written in the *Yashagána* metre, for recitation on the native stage. One is named *Sasirekha Parinaya*, and contains the story of the marriage of Sasirekha from the Maha Bharata. The other is called *Subahu Kalaga*, and relates to the fight between Rama and Subahu, an episode of the Padma Purana.

5. *Fiction.*—The three works under this head are all in Kannada.

The first is the often printed *Chora Kathe*, a composition of the 12th century, recounting the adventures of two princes, Somasékhara and Chitrasekhara, in disguise. Professor H. H. Wilson gives an account of the work under Tales in the 2nd volume of his Mackenzie Collection. The next entry is *Bhagá Nagarada Kathe*, the story of Bhaga Nagara, said to be a village near the sacred Terupati. The third work is *Gopijara Kathe*, the amours of the *gopis*, or milkmaids, with Krishna.

6. *Language.*—Of the 9 works falling under this subject 5 are various parts, or editions, of the well-known Amara Kosha. One contains the sanskrit text, with Kannada tika, or commentary; the others, only the Sanskrit. One of the latter is a recension formed from the Kannada commentary, called *Gurubalaprabádhike*. There are two works in Kannada, the 1st and 2nd parts of *Kaviteya Modalane Pustuka*, the first book of poetry, a school reader. Another work in *Kannada Varnamále*, the letters of the Kannada alphabet, with a few combinations. The last work is *Lékhana Paddate*, a guide to letter-writing in Kannada.

7. *Law.*—One book contains the *Phut Pahani* Rules of the Revenue Survey Department, in Kannada. The other belongs to ceremonial law, and is named *Asancha Mirnaya*, the regulations regarding ceremonial uncleanliness arising from dead bodies, also in Kannada.

8. *Poetry.*—Under this subject there are 5 entries. One is the *Zorave Ramayana*, the Kannada version of Valmiki's celebrated epic; and another, the *Bala Kanda* of the same, published as a text-book for the Madras University Entrance Examination of 1881, with notes. The next is the *Jaimini Bharata*, the most highly esteemed and popular Kannada poem, treating of the horse-sacrifice. The remaining works are both Kannada. *Sringara Pada Sangraha* is a collection of erotic songs for the use of dancing-girls; *Machehukhanduja*, *Hubalbliya* and *Krishna*

Lila are songs of a similar complexion, one relating to signals of love by moving the eyebrows, and the other to the sports of Krishna.

9. *Philosophy.*—Three works in Kannada. The principal one is *Anubhavamrita,* a treatise on Vedantism for the masses. The other two are composed of verses on morality, namely, *Savajna Padagalu* and *Chinmaya Taraka Sataka,* each title bearing the name of the author.

10. *Religion.*—The following are the religious works :—The *Bhagavad Gita* in Sanskrit, with Kannada Tika ; *Artha Vada,* or disputation in Sanskrit regarding the meaning of certain terms of the Madhva religious system, printed in Dévanágari characters ; *Srilahita Sahasra Namavali,* praises of Parvati by her thousand names, in Sanskrit ; *Garalapuri Mahatmya,* the *Sthala Purana* in Sanskrit of Garalapuri, the present Nanjangud near Mysore, said to be from the Skanda Purana ; *Udaya Ragagalu,* morning hymns in Kannada and Telugu, addressed to various deities ; *Mishah ul Hidayet* or *Sharh e Sefr us Sávat,* a commentary in Hindustani on traditions of the Prophet and the Saints, translated from the Persian.

11. *Science* (*Mathematical*).—One work in Kannada, called Koshtaka, containing tables of weights and measures.

12. *Science* (*Natural*).—Two books on astrology, in Kannada. One is called *Jalasilpi Halli Sakuna,* and treats of the omens to be observed in constructing wells, and those derived from lizards : the other is *Sáni Mahatme,* the influence of the planet Saturn.

13. It is not easy to determine which are original works newly published ; but this has been done, as well as the data allow, as in former years.

L. RICE,

Director of Public Instruction.

Analysis of publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1881, exclusive of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	In English or other European languages.	In the Vernacular spoken in the province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography . . .	...	...	...	...	...
2	Drama . . .	...	2	...	...	...
3	Fiction . . .	...	3	...	...	...
4	History . . .	...	...	...	...	...
5	Language . . .	...	4	4	1	...
6	Law	...	2	...	...	...
7	Medicine . . .	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous . .	...	...	...	...	...
9	Poetry . . .	...	5	...	...	...
10	Politics . . .	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . .	...	3	...	...	...

Analysis of publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1881, exclusive of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	In English or other European languages.	In the Vernacular spoken in the province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one language.	Remarks.
12	Religion	...	1	3	2	...
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	1	...	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	2	...	...	...
15	Travels and voyages	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	23	7	3	...
1	Original works	...	1	...	...	...
2	Translations	...	2	...	...	...
3	Republications { Original, Translations	...	...	...	...	...
		...	20	7	3	...
	Total	...	23	7	3	...
1	Educational Works	...	6	4	...	...
2	Non-Educational Works	...	17	3	3	...
	Total	...	23	7	3	...

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 985G, dated Simla, the 12th October, 1882.

Endorsed by Foreign Department.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Home Department, with reference to the office memorandum thence, No. 318, of the 7th July 1882.

From J. D. Sandford, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1595-303, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1882.

With reference to your No. 153G., dated 19th July last, and in continuation of my letter No. 1501-282 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the review and analysis of books registered under Act XXV of 1867, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Report on publications registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the year 1881, by LEWIS RICE, Esq., *Director of Public Instruction.*

The number of works registered was 8, all classed as pamphlets. There were 4 in English, 1 in English and Kannada, and 3 in Hindustani. According to subject-matter 3 come under the head of Religion, 3 under that of Law, 1 under Politics, and 1 under Language.

2. *Language.*—The only publication is an edition of the *Royal School Primer,* attempting to give the pronunciation of the English in Kannada characters, accompanied with translation of the words.

3. *Law.*—The 3 entries are as many parts of the *Supplement to the Survey Manual,* containing orders relating to land revenue in Mysore.

4. *Politics.*—The work here entered is a pamphlet called "Mysore as it is," by B. Krishna Singh, treating of the history and administration of Mysore with reference to the rendition of the province to native rule.

5. *Religion.*—The 3 religious works are in Hindustani, namely, *Javahir-i-giran* (the Precious Jewel), consisting of praises of the Prophet; *Faizul-Bari,* volume V, a translation from the Arabic of *Tayzsir-ul-Khari,* a commentary on *Sahib Bakári* or the sayings of Muhamed; and lastly *Divan Ahkar,* also verses in praise of the Prophet, by Ahkar (the Humble) the assumed name of the author.

6. This last and the political pamphlet are the only original works. The accompanying table gives the analysis of the various publications in the prescribed form—

Analysis of publications registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	SUBJECT.	In English or other European languages.	In the Vernaculars spoken in the province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	...
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	...
4	History	...	...	...	...	...
5	Language	...	...	...	1	...
6	Law	3	...	...	...	...
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	...
10	Politics	1	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...

Analysis of publications registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the year 1881—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Subject.	In English or other European languages.	In the Vernaculars spoken in the province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one language.	Remarks.
12	Religion	...	3	...	...	...
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...
15	Travels and voyages	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	3	...	1	...
1	Original works	1	1	...	...	...
2	Translations	...	1	...	...	...
3	Republications { Original / Translations }	3	1	...	1	...
	Total	4	3	...	1	...
1	Educational works	...	...	...	1	...
2	Non-Educational works	4	3	...	...	...
	Total	4	3	...	1	...

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Endorsed by Foreign Department.

No. 1053, dated Simla, 24th October 1882.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Home Department in continuation of the endorsement from this office, No. 985G., dated 12th October 1882.

ASSAM.

From C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2561, dated Shillong, the 15th June 1882.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of letter No. 2, dated the 31st January 1882, from the Registrar of Books, Assam, submitting the annual report on the analysis of publications registered in this province under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1881, and to express the

Chief Commissioner's regret that through an oversight the report was not submitted before.

From J. WILSON, Esq., M.A., *Registrar of Books, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2, dated Shillong, the 31st January* 1882.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India, analysing the publications registered in the province of Assam, during the calendar year 1881, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867. It will be seen from the table that 12 works were registered during the year under report against 10 in the year preceding, showing an increase of two books. Of the works registered 6 were educational, and 6 non-educational, 11 of them were original works, and one a translation. The number of copies struck off during the year under review was 11,600, of which 8,600 were educational, and 3,000 non-educational: thus, the number of copies of the educational works rose from 4,500 in 1880 to 8,600 in 1881, and that of the non-educational works fell from 3,050 in 1880 to 3,000 in the year under notice.

2. The appended tabular statement shows that the publications registered represent the following subjects :—

I.—Biography.	III.—Poetry.
II.—Miscellaneous.	IV.—Religion.

V.—Science.

I. Biography is represented by Yisú Khrishtani Japhánkho Anthisáskhiani, a brief catechism of the life of Jesus Christ published in the Gáro language.

II. *Miscellaneous.*—Of these one treats of the courage of the communist women of Paris; and the other of the conduct of servants of lodgers, who as a class rob their masters. The other five works under this head are of little or no interest, and call for no further comment.

III. *Poetry.*—Under this head only one book, named Biláp Láhari, a collection of mournful poems, was registered. It contains a number of verses that have been written in perpetuation of the memory of the author's deceased grandfather, who, it is said, had left behind him many acts of goodness to be cherished by his mourning friends and relatives.

IV. *Religion.*—The books published under this head are two, one of them is a treatise on Divine inspiration. The other is a criticism of the arguments in the former work.

V. *Science.*—Only one book, called Ká Kot Jingkhein ia Kiba Sydang, or Arithmetic for Beginners, was issued under this head in the Khási language. It treats of the first four rules, simple and compound, Simple Rule of Three, Practice and Interest.

3. Eight of the books registered were in Bengali, one in English, one in Khási, one in Gáro, and one in English and Bengali.

4. The expenditure incurred under section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 in the purchase of books, during the year of report, was Rs. 3-10-6 against Rs. 7-10-3 in the preceding year.

5. No copyright was registered during the year.

6. No necessity arose for any prosecution under section 16 of the Act.

Analysis of publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867 *during the year* 1881.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English or other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Remarks.
			1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	
1	Biography	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	
9	Poetry	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
13	Science, Mathematical, Mechanical	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	
14	Science, Natural and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	8	11	1	...	1	1	
1	Original works	...	8	10	1	...	1	1	
2	Translations	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3	Re-publications { Original / Translation }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	8	11	1	...	1	1	
1	Educational works	...	4	5	1	...	...	1	
2	Non-Educational works	...	4	6	...	...	1	...	
	Total	...	8	11	1	...	1	1	

J. J. L. Driberg,
for Registrar of Boos, Assam.

HYDERABAD.

From MAJOR G. H. TREVOR, Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 23, dated Hyderabad Residency, 17th January 1882.

I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that only one legal work was registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1881, under Act XXV of 1867. This was a monthly Magazine called "Nyâyas Sâr," intended to convey to Maráthi readers the substance of the decisions given in the Indian Law Reports, and Rules and Circulars of the Resident on Judicial and Revenue matters.

2. A tabular statement showing an analysis of the publications in the prescribed form is herewith submitted—

Tabular Statement showing an analysis of the publications (in the prescribed form) registered under Act XXV of 1867.

Number.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English or other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular language of the province.	Books published in Indian classical language.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	...
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	...
4	History	...	...	...	...	...
5	Language	...	...	...	...	...
6	Law	...	1	...	...	...
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	...
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...
12	Religion	...	...	...	...	...
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...
15	Travels and voyages	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	...	...	...
1	Original works	...	...	...	...	...
2	Translations	...	1	...	...	...
3	Republications. (*a*) Originals	...	...	...	...	...
	Republications. (*b*) Translations	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	...	...	...
1	Educational works	...	...	...	...	...
2	Non-educational works	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	...	...	...

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY:
17*th January*, 1882.

G. H. TREVOR,
Secretary for Birar to the Resident.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Department of British India during the year 1883.

Subjects	Subject.	Books.						Periodicals.						Newspapers.						Total.						Languages.						Nationality.					
		Works published in European India.	Works published in European India, but printed in Native India.	Works published in Native India.	Works published in Native India, but printed in European India.	Works published in more than one part of India.	Total.	Works published in European India.	Works published in European India, but printed in Native India.	Works published in Native India.	Works published in Native India, but printed in European India.	Works published in more than one part of India.	Total.	Works published in European India.	Works published in European India, but printed in Native India.	Works published in Native India.	Works published in Native India, but printed in European India.	Works published in more than one part of India.	Total.	Works published in European India.	Works published in European India, but printed in Native India.	Works published in Native India.	Works published in Native India, but printed in European India.	Works published in more than one part of India.	Total.	Works published in European India.	Works published in European India, but printed in Native India.	Works published in Native India.	Works published in Native India, but printed in European India.	Works published in more than one part of India.	Total.	Works published in European India.	Works published in European India, but printed in Native India.	Works published in Native India.	Works published in Native India, but printed in European India.	Works published in more than one part of India.	Total.
1	Biography	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	4	3	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Drama	—	15	2	—	—	17	—	45	2	—	—	47	—	72	—	1	—	73	—	132	4	1	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Fiction	9	23	1	—	—	33	3	42	3	4	—	52	—	20	2	2	—	24	12	85	6	6	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	History	11	5	—	—	—	16	1	23	2	1	—	27	2	12	1	—	—	15	14	40	3	1	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Language	18	29	8	15	108	178	2	49	16	6	1	74	2	22	1	—	1	26	22	100	25	21	2	270	20	125	—	1	—	146	—	1	—	—	—	1
6	Law	16	2	—	1	—	19	1	8	1	—	—	10	2	2	—	—	—	4	19	12	1	1	—	33	14	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Medicine	9	19	3	3	42	—	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	13	3	1	10	28	11	33	7	5	13	69	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Miscellaneous	16	20	5	5	67	93	122	4	64	101	111	242	2	24	782	27	27	13	4	70	4	140	1	1,017	12	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Poetry	—	27	1	—	24	52	1,105	12	12	171	12	1,312	10	106	6	4	339	—	467	18	7	5	363	—	11	1,001	—	—	—	1,012	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Politics	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Pub-ocity (including Morals and Moral Science).	—	3	1	—	2	6	2	2	18	26	4	6	1	3	33	—	63	10	6	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Religion	74	345	75	5	146	645	19	57	17	11	71	24	178	71	76	266	1	591	64	73	273	4	28	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	6	7	—	—	33	1	20	—	—	—	21	8	10	1	—	43	1	35	2	—	—	46	2	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Science (Natural and other)	6	13	1	2	32	9	21	—	—	24	3	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	34	1	2	3	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Travels and Voyages	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	169	515	97	29	481	117	1,344	45	151	353	223	1,908	32	108	1,470	64	508	105	142	1,059	73	78	1,660	—	1	—	—	1	14	374	—	17	133	8	28	7	4	41	—	11	—	2	52	1	1	—	2	4
1	Original Works	84	305	9	14	170	582	259	6	40	440	214	959	23	112	1,396	13	209	10	10	209	24	40	490	—	1	—	—	1	14	374	—	17	133	8	28	7	4	41	—	11	—	2	52	1	1	—	2	4
2	Translations	2	67	—	7	71	2	44	—	10	55	12	81	—	77	127	—	153	—	3	280	2	80	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Republications { Original Works	45	370	79	14	240	16	104	39	101	406	9	66	49	5	60	7	111	126	63	379	25	261	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Translations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	53	—	55	2	54	—	53	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	131	743	88	35	481	112	507	45	151	901	235	1,106	72	194	1,585	73	473	191	142	1,059	73	78	1,660	—	1	—	—	1	14	374	—	17	133	8	28	7	4	41	—	11	—	2	52	1	1	—	2	4
1	Educational Works	41	108	7	14	170	9	103	6	40	459	50	618	16	69	474	5	55	25	10	734	8	40	490	—	1	—	—	1	14	374	—	17	133	8	28	7	4	41	—	11	—	2	52	1	1	—	2	4
2	Non-Educational Works	43	262	82	21	311	108	404	39	111	772	185	488	56	125	1,111	68	418	166	132	325	65	38	1,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	131	743	88	35	481	112	507	45	151	901	235	1,106	72	194	1,585	73	473	191	142	1,059	73	78	1,660	—	1	—	—	1	14	374	—	17	133	8	28	7	4	41	—	11	—	2	52	1	1	—	2	4

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